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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Hoover Provides Vast Wages

France Asks Reich Just How

Japan Flares Up Over Photos

Spain Makes a Catalan Unit

Cotton Strike Sees Hope Loom

Canada Has Big Crop, Can Sell

PRESIDENT HOOVER aids employment by making $186,000,000 available for wages on public works. Securing word from Secretary of the Treasury Mills that funds can now be so diverted, the President orders work started on the conditional program authorized by Congress. This means that in many parts of the United States new federal buildings, harbor and river improvements and flood control projects will soon be under way. This action will bring the vast reconstruction program of the Government to full operation. The benefits to the country from this newest work will be inestimable—because general and immediate.

¶ France makes reply to Germany's demand for equality in arms. The answer, it is understood, is to the effect that France can alone enter into no negotiations on the subject, but might do so along with other signatories of the Versailles Treaty. The reply is far from a repulse. It defines the treaty as envisaging no rearmament for Germany, but the reduction of arms by the other powers. Some progress in reducing is claimed and a bold step is taken—What suggestions have you, France asks Germany, that will contribute to all-around disarming?

¶ Japan has a new kind of war scare. The Osaka branch of the National City Bank of New York is all but mobbed for making photographs of its building and Osaka scenes for a booklet. Excited Nationalists complain that the pictures are for American war use. The Government says absurd, but investigates. The Japanese, who photograph everything when they travel, seem to have an exaggerated idea of the military value of such pictures. But Foreign Minister Uchida is right—Foreign snapshooters should find out whether the country consents before they press the button.

¶ Spain's Cortes gives Catalonia its greatest desire—making it an autonomous region within the Spanish Republic. The provinces of Barcelona, Lerida, Tarragona and Corona are thus brought into a unit which will have a parliament and subsidiary government of its own. Both Catalan and Spanish will be official languages; both may be used in the University of Barcelona. In giving the Catalans their desires Spain ends a long controversy that had grown bitter and diplomatically terminates all talk of secession—It cements its own unity as a republic.

¶ Britain sees peace move nearer the great Lancashire cotton mills. The master cotton spinners decide to postpone for one month the 10 per cent wage cut announcement that was to have precipitated a walkout on Sept. 17, and 200,000 workers respond by agreeing to reopen negotiations looking to an understanding. Meanwhile representatives of the 170,000 striking weavers meet the employers under a government conciliation officer. Both sides begin to talk reason instead of "rights"—and hope looms for a satisfactory adjustment.

¶ Following Great Britain's example, France prepares for a conversion of its war loans. Bonds totaling about 80,000,000,000 francs, bearing interest at 6 and 7 per cent, will be recalled and new bonds issued at perhaps 4½. Parliament will rush through an authorizing law between Bourse sessions to prevent speculation. The act is lauded as the first big step in solving the budget problem. It is the tightening of the belt in sacrifice—preparing the nation to step briskly and far.

¶ Canada finds its wheat crop going into high figures. The yield of 400,000,000 bushels has been equaled only three times in 10 years. Saskatchewan surpasses Alberta to regain its position as banner province. Canada is happy over the marketing prospects—It sees the big crop bringing new wealth to the Dominion.

¶ Chicago witnesses the reunion of two young German princes, grandsons of the former Kaiser. Prince Louis Ferdinand works as an engineer at the Ford plant in Detroit. Prince Friedrich Wilhelm is touring the country. Neither uses liquor or tobacco "when we can get out of it without a fuss." The two young Germans probably couldn't understand the explanation of a dozen American students, finally arrived at, of why they smoked—They had to have something to do with their hands.

Old Masters Found In Czechoslav Castle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna

AN EXPERT examining the Picture Gallery of the Castle of Korompa in Czechoslovakia has found 30 paintings which are claimed to be the work of old masters, among them Leonardo da Vinci, Titian, Paolo, Veronese, Van Dyck, Murillo, Velasquez, Tintoretto and Holbein.

An Amsterdam expert declares them all to be originals.

French Renew Task of Ending Budget Deficit

Parliament Summoned to Act on Conversion of War Loan Bonds

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Sept. 10—The French Parliament will meet in extraordinary session Sept. 16 to vote on a law authorizing conversion of war loan bonds as a first big step toward reestablishment of the nation's finances on a sounder basis.

Official announcement of this move was made today following the Ministerial Council for which President Lebrun returned to Paris specially from his summer residence at the Château Rambouillet. The Government expects to be able to rush the bill through both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate between closure of the Bourse Friday, Sept. 16 and its reopening the following Monday thus forestalling speculation. As a further precaution the actual date of the conversion and the interest rate are kept secret, but transactions are expected to take place early in October, perhaps sooner.

The effect of this conversion, which will reduce from 6 and 7 to about 4½ per cent the interest rates on about 80,000,000,000 francs (about $3,200,000,000) worth of bonds, will be to save the Government 1,200,000,000 francs. The action is lauded here as a good beginning toward remedying the budget deficit which today is the French Government's biggest problem.

Accumulating of Deficits

Budgetry deficits have been accumulating since 1930, and have attained figures which are unprecedented in the financial history of France. Authoritative estimates place the cumulative shortage by the end of 1933, as nearly as it can be computed, at nearly 20,000,000,000 francs (about $800,000,000), unless very radical reforms can be introduced.

M. Edouard Herriot came into power after the general elections of last May with a firm determination to institute sweeping economies. But even within the Cabinet there was no unanimity of opinion as to the best means of effecting them, and when the Government finally presented a bill providing for a saving of 4,400,000,000 francs, it was whittled down by the finance committees of the Chamber and the Senate to less than two-thirds of its original amount.

All that could be cut off the current budget (for the last nine months of 1932), which reveals an estimated deficit of 4,500,000,000 francs, was 333,000,000 francs, or about 7 per cent of the shortage. On the budget for 1933, with an estimated deficit of 8,000,000,000 francs, only 2,570,000,000 could be saved.

Involved in Elections

The Government, it is true, could have made a stronger stand for economies, but in so doing it would have risked being overthrown, and at a time when the Lausanne and Geneva conferences were at the height of their activities this was an eventuality to be avoided, it was felt, at almost any cost.

The Treasury reserve being practically exhausted, and the legal limit of 5,000,000,000 francs in Treasury bonds having already been issued, Parliament found it necessary as its last important act before adjournment to raise the legal limit and authorize an issue of 2,000,000,000 francs.

It is now clear for the first time to many citizens that the necessary funds for current governmental expenses are having to be procured by means of public loans.

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THINGS PRESENT

"Business—Beer—and Foresight" on the Editorial page might well be marked and sent to members of your local Chamber of Commerce. But read another editorial first, "The Neutron's New Challenge."

How many feel they can measure up to Newman's idea of a gentleman? Read and preserve for future reference "Thoughtful Conduct" on the Home Forum page.

Have a look at the Interior Decoration and Antiques page for an idea of what can be done with an old farmhouse.

Another of those Dean Stone letters to boys who ask him about a career appears on the Educational page. Youngsters interested in forestry should read today's advice.

AND THINGS TO COME

Monday's "Prohibition Facts" will explain who was responsible for the evils of the old saloon. Professor Carver is hitting straight from the shoulder these days.

The Rime-O-Grams next week will be based on famous composers. The answers to the Men of the Bible series will also be published.

U.S. Warned Legalized Liquor Means Return of the Saloon

Avoidance of the 'Old Evil Days,' in Accordance With Mr. Hoover's Wishes, Shown to Rest on More Prohibition, Not Less

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—There can be no constructive change in the American prohibition law if that change admits liquor selling, the World Prohibition Federation declares in a statement issued Aug. 16, from its London headquarters.

The federation, lending its full support to the American dry cause, declares that the evils of the liquor traffic can be avoided not by weakening prohibition but by strengthening it. In its first statement issued since the Republican and Democratic conventions, the federation deals with President Hoover's references to prohibition policy in his speech of acceptance. The statement reads in substance as follows:

"Mr. Hoover says he cannot consent to a return to the saloon, with its corruption, its moral and social abuse, its deliberate interference with states endeavoring to find an honest solution of the problem, its permeation of political parties, its 'pervasion of legislatures, which even touched at the capital of the nation.' The Eighteenth Amendment has smashed that régime 'as by a stroke of lightning.'

"In what stronger words could anyone have flayed the ramifications of the liquor traffic? But a return to liquor selling means a return to the saloon—or some place with another name. If liquor is to be sold, there must be some place to sell it in and at that place will begin again corruption and vice Something more than liquor is sold once the permit is granted.

"The 'old evil days' which Mr. Hoover wishes to avoid, cannot be avoided with less prohibition but with more. There is no guarantee whatever that there will be more law and order if prohibition is abandoned. If the wets can treat one law with impunity they can treat others. The next United States Administration will put itself under the heel of the wets if it ever decides to submit to suggestions of 'reforms' from the lawless.

"There are hundreds and thousands of people in the United States who still believe that prohibition is the solution of the liquor problem. There is never more than one solution to any problem—that is the right solution. What is now wrong about a solution to the liquor traffic which has been considered right

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NEITHER PARTY GAINS SUPPORT OF DRY LEAGUE

Anti-Saloon Group Cuts Loose—Centers Its Power on Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 — The Anti-Saloon League of America today threw its battle forces squarely behind the Eighteenth Amendment in a declaration of policy calculated to rally the dry votes of the nation against the political advances of the liquor traffic.

Making no concession to the doctrine of state option, the league cut loose from all political affiliations, pledged its support to dry sympathizing candidates of any or all parties and declared relentless warfare against the forces seeking to tear down the Volstead Act and the prohibition amendment.

Its main objective is to be the continuance of the Eighteenth Amendment unchanged on the ground that it is the most effective method of abolishing the traffic in intoxicating beverages and that it stands today as a great bulwark of social order and civilization.

Absolute neutrality in the presidential contest is declared on the ground that the acceptance speeches of both Governor Roosevelt and President Hoover "favor the return to the several states of the right to determine whether or not the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be legalized and under what conditions." To neither of these

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

47—Has Prohibition Prevented Anyone From Becoming a Drunkard?

THE way to investigate this question is to find out whether the total number of drunkards has decreased or not. It would be silly to ask for the names of those who are not drunkards because of prohibition. That would be like proving that there are fairies by asking people if they have ever seen a fairy not existing. If the number of drunkards has decreased, obviously some are sober who would otherwise have been drunk. It is equally obvious that no one can name the persons who have been prevented from becoming drunkards.

One way to find out whether prohibition has reduced the number of drunkards or not is to ask people who have had long experience in caring for the families of men who were ruined by drink. Such persons as Jane Addams, Lillian D. Wald, and Evangeline Booth ought to know something about such things. If a modern Diogenes is really looking for information, he would ask such persons, and he would ask sensible questions. He would not ask for the names and addresses of persons who didn't become drunkards because of the Eighteenth Amendment. That would be like asking for the names and addresses of persons who were not killed because of the laws against murder. He would ask whether there are as many drunkards as there used to be. But he would not need to ask persons who are in a position to know. Jane Addams, Lillian D. Wald, Evangeline Booth and a number of others have already told us that there is much less drunkenness and much less destitution as a result of drunkenness than there used to be.

JOBS OR TAX, BABSON PLAN FOR INDUSTRY

Institute Leader Offers Proposal to Put End to Unemployment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY HILLS, Mass., Sept. 10—Drafting of men into industry by the Federal Government through its power of taxation was proposed today by Mr. Roger W. Babson, head of the Babson Institute. His proposition would give employers the option of supporting the unemployed by taxes or putting them to work.

Speaking at the nineteenth annual national business conference of the Babson Statistical Organization, Mr. Babson espoused the Quota Plan of employment to head off the dole and to reverse the vicious circle of unemployment and waning purchasing power.

Estimating that there are 6,000,000 jobless after the normally unemployed are deducted, he said about $10,000 would have to be assessed against each average business concern as a special tax to support the jobless this winter unless work is made available.

Option for Employers

According to the Quota Plan, each concern would receive the choice of paying the tax or of putting a certain number of men to work. Preference would, he declared, extend to the latter option, for not only would the employer get the benefit of men working for him, but the complexion of business would be changed by the widely expanding purchasing power.

"The millions of dollars which these 'quota' employees would spend each Saturday night would," he said, "immediately return to industry in increased business for the benefit of employers, and investors, as well as the wage earners."

Holding that the increase in purchasing power is the essential contribution of the plan to business, he stressed the resultant necessity for effecting it on a wide scale. The action of a single employer in returning men to work would only burden him and in no way augment the general purchasing power, he said.

Illustrating by application to Boston, he said:

"It was estimated that the unemployed in Boston on July 1, 1932, was about 50,000, of which one-half were receiving aid aggregating $1,000,000 a month. About 20 per cent of all Boston's taxes goes to take care of the abnormally unemployed. If taxpayers were given the option of paying this 20 per cent either in cash or by proportionately increasing the number of employees twofold, unemployment in Boston would be greatly reduced and as other cities coöperated abnormal unemployment would be eliminated entirely."

Self-Liquidating

The quota plan in contradistinction to the English dole is, he continued self-liquidating, while the dole is self-perpetuating. As business revives, the quota plan would automatically pass out of existence according to him, and with it the bureau it might temporarily have established.

The plan, according to Mr. Babson, is of sufficient practicality to make unwarranted any further inaction by public officials or continuance of the present suffering through idleness.

A super-express transcontinental highway should be built immediately to give employment and provide transportation facilities that are sorely needed, Mr. Charles F. Abbott, executive director of the American Institute of Steel Construction, declared. He stated that such a road would be made to pay for itself from revenue derived from proper taxes on buses and cars using it.

The proposed highway in addition to giving work and paying for itself, would, he said, yield economies through the saving of wear and tear on the other roads. Its national character was stressed and the labor of men in every state was held forth as guaranteeing a steady increase in the country's purchasing power.

McKEE ORDERS CUT IN BUDGET OF $75,000,000

Shoots Estimates Back With Instructions to Slash One Fifth

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—Mayor Joseph V. McKee set city departments rocking today with the impact of his latest ultimatum that the 1933 budget must be reduced by at least $75,000,000.

This is the equivalent of a $2,000,000,000 drop in the assessed valuation of real estate and finds the city administration talking for the first time in figures that jibe with the budget-slash urged unavailingly on the James J. Walker régime by the Citizens Budget Commission.

Along with this ultimatum, budget estimates already submitted were shot back to departments with the Mayor's curt instructions to cut them by a fifth. How to do it was left with them, but the order inevitably means sharp curtailment in supplies, materials, equipment and jobs.

Some, notably the department of education, will have difficulty in meeting the reduction because of mandatory salaries, but these represent individual problems which the Mayor proposes to take up after the main business is settled.

Meanwhile, another city department head was faced with the alternative today of rectifying conditions of waste and extravagance or be "fired," following the Mayor's unannounced inspection of the Bronx terminal market yesterday, when he called upon Mr. Thomas F. Dwyer, markets commissioner, for an accounting of his stewardship. This market was intended as a central distributing and storage agency for all foodstuffs coming into the city, with a view to a great reduction in the cost of the commodities. It was built during the John F. Hyland mayoralty at a cost of $19,000,000.

From all his sources of information, Mayor McKee said he found that the market, with only four tenants who up to August had paid a little more than $13,000 in rental, has a pay roll of $148,585 and upkeep charges of $13,900, or a total expense of $162,485 exclusive of carrying charges on the original cost. His visit to the market, the Mayor added, showed only 10 employees in the main plant and 36 engineers assigned to the engine room to keep one out of 13 engines running. There was "every reason to believe that the employees assigned didn't even report there," he declared.

Japan Investigates Charges of Boycott On American Bank

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Sept. 10—Following continued agitation by Nationalists at Osaka against the National City Bank of New York, in which it is alleged Nationalists urged the public to boycott the bank and attempted to induce the bank's employees to quit work, the American Ambassador, Mr. Joseph C. Grew, visited the Japanese Foreign Minister, Count Yasuya Uchida, and requested the fullest investigation of the charges.

Count Uchida replied that an investigation had already been started and the results would be published soon. It is understood that the Foreign Minister intimated he was personally convinced that the charges that the bank's photographs of buildings and factories at Osaka were intended for eventual use of the War Department at Washington were absurd.

The Minister of War, Gen. Sadao Araki, said he had heard about the case which he described as a tempest in a teapot. "You can say I personally paid no attention to such charges which merely represent nervousness on the part of some Japanese who are sometimes frightened at imaginary dangers," he told the Monitor correspondent.

The War Office gave a statement to the foreign press in which it expressed conviction that the pictures were not intended for military use, but, as the bank stated, for publicity designed to show the commercial development of cities in which the bank's Oriental branches are located. The War Office added, however, that foreigners should not take such pictures, since they ought to know they might fall into undesirable hands.

The Chinese Minister visited General Araki today presumably in order to sound his opinions regarding the impending recognition of Manchukuo by Japan.

Pressing of Pants Not a Necessity, Sydney Judge Rules in Wage Appeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Claims by the clerks' union before the Industrial Court of New South Wales that the wage fixed by the court should not only make liberal allowance for clothes and food, but also for amusements, refreshments, radio and other incidentals, caused some amusement at an important hearing here recently. Entering into a detailed discussion on various items of dress, the clothes allowance of a clerk's wife prove' a much-debated point.

The claim, however, that attracted most notice throughout the state was that allowance should be made for pressing a clerk's trousers 10 times a year. "What?" demanded the president. "would it be considered beneath his dignity for a clerk to press his own pants?" The question was not answered.

The court, consisting of three judges, has power to fix wages for the various unions. The clerks are the first to come before the reconstituted tribunal, which has power to fix wages for unions. Other unions, however, were represented at the hearing. The union secretaries, union advocates and legal assistants on behalf of employers, constituted a formidable battalion assisting the court. The wages of other unions may be affected by the decision.

PILSUDSKI GETS BANK POST

WARSAW, Poland, Sept. 10 (AP)—Mr. Jan Pilsudski, who resigned as Minister of the Treasury on Tuesday was appointed vice-president of the Bank of Poland yesterday. He is Marshal Joseph Pilsudski's brother.

Hoover Orders Speedy Action On $186,000,000 Works Plan

Announcing Availability of Funds, President Puts Final Touch on Vast Reconstruction Program of the Administration

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—President Hoover has thrown into high gear the great economic reconstruction machine designed to lead the country back to normalcy by ordering prompt action on the $186,000,000 public works program authorized by Congress in the emergency relief bill.

Treasury, Post Office and War Departments were already at work choosing the most suitable projects from among the lists of those already authorized by Congress. Work is to be commenced at the earliest possible moment, and it is expected that thousands of unemployed will be on the pay rolls by the time winter sets in.

The President's action yesterday followed announcement by Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, that sufficient funds were available to carry out the program made conditional by Congress on the ability of the Treasury to finance it without undermining the national credit.

It puts the finishing touch to the vast reconstruction program drafted by the Administration to meet every phase of the economic recession. Other portions of the program have been designed to strengthen the banking system, to raise agricultural commodity prices and to restore confidence to the investing public. This portion is aimed directly at unemployment.

The President, in making public his action, said:

In order further to aid employment I have instructed the various departments to undertake the speeding up of the federal construction program by the amount of slightly less than $200,000,000 being the contingent appropriation in the 1932 relief and construction act.

The Secretary of the Treasury has notified me that the necessary funds can be now made available.

By the addition of the amounts which can be applied from this fund, the total federal construction work during this present fiscal year of all kinds will exceed $750,000,000.

This speeding up from this additional fund will be largely in the river and harbor, flood control and public building projects which were

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

DENVER RELIEF BY OWN EFFORTS RETURNS PROFIT

Labor Traded for Shelter and Food in Citizens' League Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo. — Whether the jobless here have taken a tip from the squirrels or adopted the well-known motto of the Boy Scouts it might be difficult to say, but the fact is they are well prepared for whatever the winter months have to offer.

Behind this preparedness is an encouraging story of what may be accomplished by organization, hard work, and making the best of things available.

It is the story of the Unemployed Citizens' League of Colorado, a corporation engaged in the food, housing, clothing, transportation, fuel and many other businesses. Unless feeding the poor and giving help and encouragement to the jobless is considered a profitable enterprise, it is a nonprofit corporation, for it does not deal in money.

The league was an idea advanced by several civic leaders who reasoned that there must be some way to supply the needy with the great surplus of foodstuffs known to be wasting on farms.

Late last June the first meeting was held and the corporation launched with a few hundred members. Donations of food, clothing and opportunity to obtain dwelling places began to come to the league headquarters. As supplies became available the membership jumped and in less than two months it passed the 20,000 mark.

Few of the league members have ever required charity, and they are glad that they are not accepting it now; that they are able to live by their own collective efforts.

No donations are solicited without offering work in return. All trading is done by barter, less than $100 in cash has been collected or spent since the league was formed. A man will, for example, exchange his labor in painting a house for quarters in which to lodge his family. Women sew clothes and can foods in return for a place in which to live and groceries.

The United States Forest Service gave permission to clear a large timber tract and this wood has been cut into stove lengths to serve as fuel this winter. It is a complex and interdependent organization with countless ramifications, but it offers a way to 20,000 jobless to help themselves in a manner that has proved singularly effective.

Mr. Charles D. Strong, Denver architect, is executive chairman of the organization. Mr. Nathan L. Beatty is secretary, and Mr. Franklin P. Wood, electrical engineer, is treasurer and accountant. Their services to the league are donated.

MILLS AND MEN IN LANCASHIRE NEARER PEACE

Master Spinners Postpone Proposed Wages Cut for One Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MANCHESTER, Eng., Sept. 10—Peace moves in the Lancashire cotton wages dispute have advanced further and outlook upon both the spinning side where stoppage threatens and upon the weaving side where 170,000 workers are already idle is definitely more hopeful.

Master cotton spinners decided yesterday to postpone for one month the notices they have given to 200,000 workers they employ of a 10 per cent wages cut which would otherwise have taken effect Sept. 17. This conciliatory action has had an immediate response from the workers.

The operative spinners and cardroom amalgamations which were preparing to oppose this cut have agreed to reopen negotiations and a joint meeting has been arranged to take place at the employers' headquarters at Manchester Tuesday afternoon. On the same morning at the Midland Hotel, Manchester, will begin totally distinct but no less important negotiations affecting the weaving side.

These negotiations will be under the chairmanship of Mr. F. W. Leggett, government conciliation officer. They restore contact between the weaving mill executives and their workers, who have been idle since Aug. 29.

Regarding the situation on the spinning side, the Manchester Guardian says today: "It will probably be found that, compared to the employers' original proposition, something more accommodating will be forthcoming."

Canada to Reap Big Wheat Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Sept. 10—The golden glow of Canada's bumper wheat crop is spreading its beneficient influence over the land. Preliminary estimates put the yield for the three prairie provinces as well above 400,000,000 bushels which amount has been exceeded only three times in the last 10 years.

The average yield per acre is about 16 bushels as compared with only 11.22 last year. Saskatchewan has regained its old position as the banner province in point of production, a position which passed last year to Alberta for the first time. Around 20,000,000 bushels have been shipped from ocean ports since Aug. 1, which is a great increase over last year's export for the same period. The carry-over as estimated on July 31 was 131,000,000 bushels.

In view of world wheat conditions successful marketing of Canadian wheat crop is predicted, which economists say should result in a substantial addition of new wealth to the Dominion, a material increase in railway traffic and a general stimulus of trade in all its branches.

California Gets Zoo for Tax Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Sept. 10—This city's world-famous zoölogical gardens containing 2250 animals and birds including some of the rarest on the globe have been sold this week for $6358.27 to the State of California for delinquent taxes.

Although a large crowd gathered to see the fun, bidders were conspicuous by their absence. Rapping the hammer on the table, the assessor declared the zoo sold to the State for taxes. The status of the institution will not change for five years, the statutory period the society has to redeem the animals.

PARIS OPENS WAY TO PACT WITH BERLIN

Reply to German Note on Equality Asks Views on Disarmament

VERSAILLES TREATY BORDERS DEFENDED

France Apparently Willing to Make Concession on Arms to Keep Land Grants

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Sept. 10—The French Government today dispatched to Germany its reply to the Reich's demand for equality in armaments. President Lebrun formally approved the text of the response at the Ministerial Council today after acknowledgment yesterday by the British Government of its official notification of the contents.

The reply is expected to be published here as soon as it has been communicated to the German goverment, probably Monday or Tuesday. It is learned on good authority that while expressing firm refusal to Germany's request for bilateral negotiations regarding reorganization of the Reichswehr, the French reply leaves the way open to consultations between all of the principal signatories to the Versailles Treaty with a view to arriving at some agreement which would satisfy the Reich. In fact, the Monitor learns that France in its reply asks Germany to make suggestions which would contribute to making further disarmament possible.

France takes the stand that the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty envisage not rearmament of the Reich, but gradual reduction in the armaments of other powers. It maintains that, contrary to German contention, considerable progress to this end has already been achieved.

Desirous above all else of preserving the territorial clauses of the treaty which alone now remain intact, France, it is felt here, would now be willing to make considerable concessions in respect to disarmament, especially if genuinely effective measures of control could be devised.

Paraguay Plans To Notify League Of 'War' Operations

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Paraguyan Government prepared today to inform the League of Nations that Bolivia had opened warlike operations in the Chaco, without a declaration of war.

The Foreign Office published a note saying the notification had not yet gone forward to the League because the Government did not wish to disturb the negotiations of the neutral nations, including the United States, which have been striving to bring about peace in the Chaco. But in view of events, it added, a decision by the neutrals would be welcome.

A semiofficial announcement was made last night that the Paraguayans had captured Fort Bogueron, one of the strongholds in the Chaco area.

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Sept. 10 (AP)—A sizable military action between Bolivia and Paraguay, in which airplanes were participating, was reported last night in an official communique. The fight was for possession of Fort Boqueron.

A communique from the Bolivian commander-in-chief said that "it is not true, as an official Paraguayan communique affirms, that our troops attacked Pozo Valencia or that our troops were repulsed."

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Argentine Government created a new army corps in Formosa territory today, with infantry, cavalry and aviation units, in order to maintain the strictest vigilance on the Paraguay and Bolivia borders.

Safety Mark Made By American Ships

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—Only one passenger was lost for every 4,775,276 carried safely during the last fiscal year on American vessels subject to inspection by the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection of the Department of Commerce.

In the last fiscal year there were 262,640,219 passengers carried on vessels of this type. Of that number 55 were lost. The rest were carried safely on all types of voyages and under all weather conditions. The life-saving equipment carried by these vessels was credited with saving the lives of 483 passengers in the last year, as compared with 1065 passengers who would have been lost in 1931 if it were not for this equipment.

The inspectors of this bureau not only inspect the hulls and boilers of American vessels engaged in commerce, but they make recurrent examinations of the condition of lifeboats, life preservers and fire-fighting equipment. The inspection work is done by men who have had sea experience and who actually inspect the individual pieces of life-saving equipment and examine the condition of the hull and machinery.

SALEM SEEKS TO SAVE OLD CUSTOM HOUSE

Structure Closely Associated With Hawthorne to Be Abandoned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass.—With a view to preserving it as an historical feature, an effort to secure for the city the old Custom House here which will be useless to the United States Government when the new federal building is completed, is being made by the Salem Board of Park Commissioners.

Correspondence between Mr. Christian Lantz, chairman of the board and Representative A. Piatt Andrew has resulted in the latter's promise of his full cooperation in effecting the transfer, which may or may not require special legislation.

The Salem Board of Park Commissioners has already identified itself with antiquarian enterprise. Under its supervision the Pioneer's Village was erected in Forest River Park as a background for Salem's part in the state-wide tercentenary celebration of 1930 and is now being maintained as a permanent historical feature.

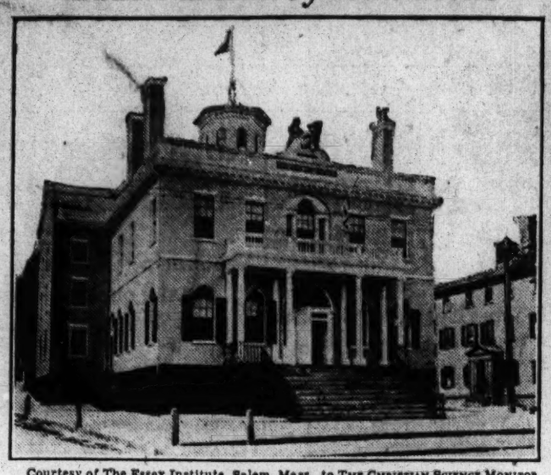
The Ruck house, the oldest house of record in Salem, which stood on the site of the new federal building, was purchased by the citizens' group of the commission when the site was cleared last spring, in pursuance of its plan to enrich all the city's parks with historic assets and the transfer of the old Custom House is sought for the same purpose.

The old Custom House, around which hangs the glamour of the tradition that here Nathaniel Hawthorne found the material for his "Scarlet Letter," is one of the points visited annually by the thousands of tourists. Built in 1818, at the height of Salem's supremacy in commerce, when Derby Street was the great commercial thoroughfare of the town, it stands at the head of Derby Wharf, then one of the two largest wharves in Salem.

Architecturally as well as historically, it is interesting. Pine boards, 26 inches wide, are in some of the dadoes, slates of rare quality and dimensions were imported from Wales, and the flagstones for its unique sidewalk came from Potsdam. Its chief interest is its association with Hawthorne. Here from March, 1846, to June, 1849, he was surveyor of the customs and the stencil which he used in marking inspected goods may be seen. It was from here that he took his discouraged way home to Mall Street to inform his wife, "I am turned out of office." But from this adversity the "Scarlet Letter," which has been called by Dean Phelps of Yale University, "the greatest American novel," was born in the Mall Street house, under extraordinary pressure, due to pecuniary stress following his dismissal from office.

The desk which Hawthorne used while surveyor of the customs is at the Essex Institute, however, and there recently the Customs House records from the beginning of the Republic were deposited.

Made Famous by Hawthorne



Courtesy of The Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE CUSTOM HQUSE AT SALEM, MASS.

Here Nathaniel Hawthorne Served as Surveyor of Customs and Here, Tradition Says, He Found the Material for His "Scarlet Letter."

U.S. Warned Legalized Liquor Means Return of the Saloon

(Continued from Page 1)

enough to be put into an amendment to the Constitution? Hasn't every known system of regulating and controlling the liquor traffic been tried and haven't they all signally failed?

"Wasn't prohibition tried out nationally only when nearly 100 years had completed the education of the people sufficiently to bring it about? If prohibition was once right it is still right and it is we who are wrong if we attempt to shuffle responsibility for its enforcement.

Perfection Impossible

"No one imagined that there could be 100 per cent law enforcement. The most law-abiding countries can't show it. Many people doubted whether there could be 50 per cent enforcement of the dry law. But whatever the percentage might be —and Mr. Hoover comments on the value of prohibition where majority support has been secured—the United States has been rid of the liquor traffic to that extent and a strong and conscientious Administration would have given heed to the balance of mal-enforcement without delay.

"There can be no 'constructive' change in the dry law if the change admits of liquor selling. There is no power in America or outside it which can work out a solution and make it effective without damage to the community.

"Mr. Hoover would give each state the right to deal with the liquor problem as it thought fit. That would be a return to the old bad days even though those rights were 'subject to absolute guarantees in the Constitution' because if the wets won't respect the federal laws neither will they respect state laws. They never did before, they won't now. History will repeat itself. 'A change must come,' says Mr. Hoover. Let the change be not less prohibition but fuller enforcement."

Drys in North Dakota Organize to Defeat State Repeal Attack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FARGO, N. D., Sept. 10—Maintaining that repeal of the provision in North Dakota's Constitution prohibiting liquor traffic, to be submitted to the voters in an initiated measure at the November election, would be a "general, state-wide invitation for moonshiners, rumrunners, blind piggers and bootleggers to move into the State," a state-wide organization was perfected here Friday to stage a campaign against the repealer.

Constitution Defenders is the name of the organization launched at a meeting of nearly 100 representatives of many different state organizations, who are uniting to put up a solid front in an aggressive move to retain the prohibition clause in North Dakota's basic law, in force since the commonwealth was admitted to the Union 43 years ago.

Dr. B. H. Kroeze, president of Jamestown College, urged the members to arouse the people to the dangers involved in withdrawing from the State the protection now afforded in this constitutional bar to the manufacture or sale of liquor.

The Rev. Thomas W. Gales, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, contended that one of the objectives of the organization should be to make it clear to citizens that it is useless to repeal the state law, and that it would be extremely dangerous to do so, because it would remove all power from state, county or local officials to enforce the law against the illegal liquor maker or seller.

A state-wide speaking program is being arranged, and it is expected that local organizations in county, city, village and precincts, will be established to campaign against repeal.

Mr. R. B. Griffiths, Grand Forks, was named chairman of the executive committee, and Mr. L. F. Scatterday, Fargo, secretary. Other members are: Dr. Kroeze, Mr. P. O. Satteree, Finley; Mrs. Kate S. Wilder, Fargo. Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson of Sheldon, president of the State W. C. T. U., and Mr. Gales of the North Dakota Anti-Saloon League, were named ex officio members. Mr. Gales is to be general manager of the Defenders.

Colorado Groups Join To Save State Dry Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—Virtually all religious and dry factions were welded into a central bureau here recently, to wage an unrelenting fight against passage of an amendment to appear on the November ballot repealing the state prohibition laws.

The move was made to centralize efforts of the various dry organizations and to avoid duplication of operations. At the first meeting it was decided to confine efforts of the bureau solely to a campaign against the repeal amendment and not to enter any other consideration of campaign issues.

The groups that are members of the central bureau are, the W. C. T. U., Congress of Parents and Teachers, Missionary Federation of Denver, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Anti-Saloon League of Colorado, Denver Ministerial Alliance, Denver Council of Religious Education, Council of Allied Youth, Salvation Army, Volunteers of America, Gideons and the Negro branch of the Y. M. C. A. Emphatic stand against repeal of the laws was taken by the Parent-Teacher Association here in a preschool meeting.

Mining Camps of West Rapidly Becoming Dry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TONOPAH, Nev.—A mining town is about the last place one would expect to find a growing sentiment in favor of prohibition; the belief that all mining towns are "sopping wet" has been fostered so long by the writers of western fiction that it has been accepted as a fact.

In the old saloon days the description "sopping wet" was an accurate one of almost any western mining camp, but it is different today; the advent of the automobile and the radio has wrought a change in western life, even in Nevada, so often referred to as the "last bit of the Old West," and with considerable truth in the statement.

While some of the color so dear to the hearts of western story writers has gone, it has been replaced by a cleaner, more healthful atmosphere. Even in the mining camps of the west, sobriety today is becoming the rule and not the exception. Today many who first were opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment are its warmest supporters.

Upshaw, Dry Nominee, Starts His Campaign

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 10—Standing on a "100 per cent dry platform of progressive economic ideals," Mr. William D. Upshaw of Georgia, nominee of the Prohibition Party, yesterday formally launched his midwestern campaign for election as President of the United States, with the opening of a national western headquarters at the Hotel La Salle here.

The slight, but extremely energetic candidate, accompanied by a 265-pound "secretary" whom he said went around with him every minute of the time to take care of any wet who started anything, issued an appeal for $100,000 to defray the expenses of the campaign.

Neither Party Gains Anti-Saloon Backing

(Continued from Page 1)

propositions can the league consent, it says.

Admitting that a complicated political situation exists toward the problem of temperance, the league counsels the dry voters of the nation to study political platforms and the declarations of the presidential candidates "and vote as in their judgment will best conserve and maintain the present prohibition policy unchanged."

Concerning party platforms, the Anti-Saloon League declares that "no national political party convention can bind senators and congressmen."

"They are responsible," it says, "only to their constituents for the manner in which they meet their official obligations. . . . We urge the support of those candidates only who believe that prohibition ought to be the law."

The league statement declared prohibition not responsible for bootlegging and speakeasies, adding that "legalization of the liquor traffic will not obliterate the inherently lawless illegal traffic but will bring back the vicious power and pernicious influence of the brewers, distillers, and liquor dealers' associations, which the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment utterly smashed."

The statement was issued after a two-day session of the executive committee of the league meeting for the first time since the national conventions in Chicago. Other leading dry organizations have already made their campaign policies public.

The character of the statement definitely aligns the league with the majority of dry organizations which have decided to concentrate their energies on election of dry members of Congress and dry state Legislatures instead of indorsing any political party as was done in 1928.

Only two of the major dry groups, the Allied Forces for Prohibition, and the Flying Squadron, have taken a definite position. Both have indorsed the candidacy of Mr. Hoover on the ground that his success at the polls would react less adversely to the dry cause than would that of his major opponent. However, several other dry leaders have individually taken the same position irrespective of the more neutral official attitude of the organizations they represent.

The League's Statement

The full statement follows:

The Anti-Saloon League of America stands unitedly and unswervingly by its nonpartisan prohibition policy.

1. It declares unreservedly for the continuation of the Eighteenth Amendment unchanged.

2. It opposes nullification in any form, either by the action of any state or by the repeal or modification of the Volstead Act, to legalize an increased alcoholic content in permissible alcoholic beverages, or by the action of any state.

3. It calls upon the President and the prohibition department to present to Congress the needs of that department in order to secure efficient prohibition enforcement, and also upon Congress to provide the money and men necessary to meet those needs.

4. It calls upon the governors and legislatures of the several states to enforce their state prohibition laws and where there are no state prohibition laws we urge the adoption of such legislation, and we also call upon state authorities to cooperate actively with the Federal Government in the enforcement of the prohibition law.

5. It calls upon all good citizens to cooperate in every possible way to secure not only enforcement but the observance of the prohibition law.

In Midst of Great Battle

We are in the midst of one of the great battles in the great warfare with the beverage liquor traffic. The Anti-Saloon League has vigorously and consistently declared that prohibition should not be made a partisan political issue and should not be the subject of political party platforms. As a result of the rejection of this nonpartisan policy by the party conventions and candidates the situation today is unusually complicated. Conditions are such that in some sections of the country it is exceedingly difficult for the supporters of prohibition to express their convictions effectively in the coming election.

The acceptance speeches of both candidates of the two major parties favor the return to the several states of the right to determine whether or not the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be legalized and under what conditions. To neither of these conditions can the Anti-Saloon League at all consent. The Anti-Saloon League of America insists that the liquor traffic shall continue to be branded as criminal in every state and territory under the flag. It declares that when once the traffic has been legalized in any state, the return of the saloon, or its equivalent, is inevitable in that state. Furthermore, the league insists that the protection of dry states against the lawlessness of a legalized traffic in other states is a proposition impossible of effective enforcement.

Repeal Not a Remedy

Any demand for the immediate modification of the Volstead Act to permit beverages of greater alcohol content will, if acceded to, open the way to nullification of the Constitution and the weakening of any effective law enforcement.

The baneful effects of the illegal liquor traffic, with its speakeasies and bootleggers, will not be cured by repeal of federal prohibition, for the same illegal traffic flourished all over the country before the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The legalization of the liquor traffic will not obliterate the inherently lawless illegal traffic, but will bring back the vicious power and pernicious influences of the brewers, distillers and liquor dealers associations which the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment utterly smashed.

In this exceedingly complicated situation, the Anti-Saloon League of America counsels the voters of the nation to study with great care the political party platforms, the public declarations, and the known records of the Presidential candidates and to vote as in their judgment will best conserve and maintain the present prohibition policy unchanged. For the information of the friends of prohibition, there are appended hereto the statements relative to prohibition in the acceptance speeches of the Presidential candidates.

Centers on Congress

Concerning party platform declarations, the Anti-Saloon League declares that no national political party convention can bind Senators and Congressmen. They are responsible only to their constituents for the manner in which they meet their official obligations.

We cannot, therefore, urge too strongly the supporters of the Eighteenth Amendment to emphasize their views on the prohibition question to the Senators and Congressmen already elected and all Senatorial and Congressional candidates.

We urge the support of those candidates only who believe that prohibition ought to be the law. Believing as we do that a majority of the voters of the nation favor the retention of the Eighteenth Amendment unchanged, it is of vital importance that the real sentiment of the people shall be declared.

We recommend that social welfare organizations and religious bodies record their opposition to any change and we recommend that state conventions and local mass meetings be held which shall call upon Congress to maintain the Eighteenth Amendment and our present prohibition law.

By such group meetings and by personal appeal, Senators and Congressmen must be made to realize the actual sentiment of their constituents and that they will be held personally responsible by them for the action they may take regardless of any party platform declarations.

Must Save Constitution

The warfare of the social order with the traffic in intoxicating liquor is inevitable and irrepressible. Civilization, if it is to survive, must put alcohol and all other narcotic drugs in the same category. Civil government is under the highest obligation to protect society from the ravages of such poisons. The Anti-Saloon League of America stands unequivocally today as it has always stood against the legalized liquor traffic in any form. Once again it calls upon good citizens to protect the child-life and the homes of our people from those enemies which, through greed and covetousness, would destroy them now, as in the past.

No greater obligation rests upon the Christian churches, fathers and mothers, and all good citizens than to meet fully their responsibility to maintain the brand of the criminal upon beverage alcohol, the common enemy of the race. In this warfare the Anti-Saloon League declares that party platforms and political candidates are temporary, that there can be and will be no surrender, no retreat and no compromise.

This truceless war must continue until the traffic in beverage alcohol, the greatest enemy of the social order, has been abolished. To this end we pledge ourselves anew, and we call upon all opponents of the liquor traffic to unite with us in this truceless war.

Meal Better Without Drink

By the Associated Press

Ithaca, N. Y., Sept. 10

THE "traditional assumption" that alcohol stimulates digestion was challenged by some gastric measurements reported to the American Psychological Association today.

Sudden stimulation of digestion followed quickly by prolonged interference was found by Dr. A. L. Winsor of Cornell University when he measured the flow of saliva after drinking. Today's report is his final statement of a preliminary finding given to the American Association for the Advancement of Science a few months ago.

"It would appear from our results," he said, "that the traditional assumption that alcohol stimulates digestion should be reexamined. Apparently the stimulating effect would characterize the influence of alcohol in the stomach, but, once it is absorbed into the blood, its action would retard digestion.

"In general, our results support the findings of other psychologists and physiologists who have shown that alcohol retards and inhibits, rather than stimulates, behavior. It should no longer be listed as a stimulant, but preferably as a narcotic or a depressant."

Historical Group Recalls Colonial Days of Scituate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCITUATE, Mass., Sept. 10—The sixteenth anniversary of the Scituate Historical Society was observed today with a motion picture on George Washington, an address by Col. Charles Wellington Furlong, noted explorer, and a pageant. The center of activities was the historical Cudworth House, built in 1723, now the home of the society.

Townspeople gathered in the high school auditorium for the opening event, a motion picture, "George Washington, His Life and Times," which was furnished and shown by Mr. William J. Fitzpatrick. The program was under direction of the society officers, Mr. Thomas Hatch Farmer, president; Mr. Philip S. Bailey, vice-president; Mr. Hamilton Welch, treasurer, and Mrs. Emma Allen Farmer, secretary.

Following the presentation of "Portraiture Monologues," written by a resident, Mrs. Isabelle Cushman Nason of Scituate, a reception was held at the Cudworth House. Members of the society in ancient costumes greeted the visitors and showed them through the house.

The Cudworth House is an excellent example of the gambrel roof type house of the eighteenth century. It has the central door with two windows either side, and the central chimney in the roof. The Scituate Historical Society has made every effort to gather for preservation in the house a collection of valuable and pertinent items of early Americana. In the house are many rare pieces of colonial mahogany, some pewter and maple, hand-sewn quilts, linen spun from home-grown flax on great-wheeled looms, and other items pertaining both to the times and the actual history of early Scituate settlers.

Week-End Radio Programs

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Pacific Feature Hour.
5:30 NBC, Swanee Serenaders.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Time announcement; weather.
6:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Edward Jardon, tenor.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:45 Ray Meyers of the "Nautilus."
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Collegians Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, "Cuckoo"; skit.
8:00 "Barn Dance."
9:30 NBC, Talk, "Signposts of Improvement."
8:45 NBC, "Mixed Doubles in Rhythm."
9:00 NBC, Gus Van; Pickens Sisters; orchestra.
9:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
10:00 Cascade Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Three Keys"; vocal.
10:45 News; weather; time.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Casare Sodero's Orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Jack Denny's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

4:30 p. m.—Dance music.
5:30 Voice and organ.
5:55 Ritter's Tap Dancers.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Cap'n and the Widder."
7:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
7:30 Voice and the organ.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Talk, "Truth About the Bonus."
8:30 NBC, Erno Rapee in Moscow.
9:30 NBC, Republican National Committee talk.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; Weeks Orchestra; Kemp Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Talk, Mr. Merle Thorpe.
11:30 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy;" child sketch.
5:45 Rhythm Ramblers.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Guitar; short subject; piano.
6:30 Political talks; organ.
7:00 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 CBS, William Hall; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, "Piano Pictures"; duo.
7:45 CBS, Do Re Mi, female trio.
8:00 CBS, Edwin Hill, commentator.
8:15 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Gus Arnheim's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; Orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
9:45 CBS, Syracuse Variety Hour.
10:00 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—George Hall's Orchestra.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor.
6:00 CBS, Dance music; time baseball.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Big Brother Bob Emery.
7:30 Leo Litwin, concert pianist.
7:45 Rhythm Twins and pianist.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 "Getting the News," "Tip" O'Neill.
8:45 Negro spiritual recital.
9:00 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
10:00 Studio announcements; news.
10:15 CBS, Public Affairs Institute: "What the R. F. C. Really Means."
10:45 CBS, "Coral Islanders."
11:00-12:00 CBS dance music.

FOR SUNDAY

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

8:00-12:00 NBC programs.
12:00 noon—Time; organ.
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Mexican Band.
1:00 Morey Pearl and his orchestra.
1:30 NBC, Saxophone Octet.
2:00 NBC, "Forty Fathoms Deep with William Beebe."
2:30 NBC, Charlie Agnew's Orchestra.
3:00 Jackie Jackson's Cotton Pickers.
3:30 NBC, 48th Highlanders Band.
4:00 NBC, Chicago A Capella Choir.
4:30 NBC, Highlights of the Biole.
5:00 NBC, "The World of Religion."
5:30 NBC, "Road to Romany."
5:45 Studio announcements.
6:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Concert.
7:00 Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony.
7:15 Bay State Old Timers.
7:30 NBC, "The Studio Across the Way."
8:00 Westinghouse Presentation.
8:30 "Scholarships for Wellesley College."
9:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies.
9:15 Talk, "The Home Loan Bank."
9:45 NBC, Sheaffer Revue.
10:15 NBC, "The Old Singing Master."
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:15 Perce Leonard, "Singing Pianist."
11:30 Organ recital, Arthur Martel.
12:00 NBC, American Legion convention program.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:45 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 Boston RKO program.
1:15 The Bohemians; vocal.
1:30 Charles Little, violinist.
1:45 "Hints on Better English."
2:00 NBC, Same as WBZ.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
4:00 NBC, Jane Froman; orchestra.
4:15 NBC, Vee Lawnhurst, pianist.
4:30 NBC, Kremlin Art Quintet.
4:45 NBC, Pastels; string quartet; poetry.
5:15 Tenor soloist.
5:30 Pop concert.
6:30 NBC, "Sweetheart Days."
7:00 NBC, Donald Novis, tenor.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 Marjorie Posselt, violinist.
9:30 Popular vocal program.
9:45 NBC, "The Beach Combers."
10:15 NBC, "L'Heure Exquise."
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

11:00 a. m.—Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—Organ recital; chorus.
2:00 CBS, Community Center Recital.
2:15 Political talks; music.
2:35 CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
3:00 CBS, Symphonic Hour; orchestra.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
5:00 Irene Beasley; quartet; band.
5:30 CBS, "Post's Gold"; music.
5:45 CBS, Little Jack Little.
6:00 CBS, Ballad Hour.
6:30 Studio period; news.
6:45 Organ recital and soloist.
7:00 Short subjects; music
7:15 CBS, Chicago Knights.
7:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
8:00 CBS, William Hall; orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Roxy Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 CBS, Columbia Dramatic Laboratory.
9:30 Parade of Melodies.
10:00 Grier Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 Newbridge Male Quartet.
10:45 Eckhardt's Ambassadors.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS popular programs.

WAAB, Boston (1410-213m)

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple service.
12:00 noon—CBS, Mormon Tabernacle.
12:30 p. m.—Polish folk music.
1:00 CBS, National Advisory Council.
1:30 CBS, Columbia Church of the Air
6:00 Organ recital and soloist.
6:15 News; time announcement.
6:30 CBS, "Roses and Drums"; sketch.
7:00 Tremont Temple Service.
8:30 Harlequin string ensemble.
8:45 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
9:00 "Cap'n Early"; sketch.
9:15 Political talk.
9:20 Crockerville Mountaineers.
9:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Gem Highlights: Leon Errol; Earl Sande; Denny orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, pianist; concert orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Gauchos Ensemble.

Monday's Features

WBZ

12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the news."

WEEI

8:20 a. m.—Globe news.
12:15 p. m.—Globe news.
4:00 p. m.—Globe news.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—Record news.
12:06a. m.—Traveler news.

WAAB

7:36 a. m.—American news.
2:47 p. m.—American news.
3:15 p. m.—Braves - Cincinnati, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporting.

CHILE TO SELL CRUISERS

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 10 (By U. P.)—The sale of the cruisers Esmeralda and Zenteno and the transport Maipo was ordered by the Government yesterday.

Boston Art Notes

Goodspeed's

A most amusing display occupies the walls of Goodspeed's Print Gallery on Ashburton Place. It consists of posters for theatrical advertising made during the eighteen nineties. Since the poster art (or craft, rather) started in the United States at just this time, we have an opportunity to learn something about its early development.

In France Chéret had been the innovator some 25 years earlier, making a great sensation with a poster advertising the performances of Sarah Bernhardt. Chéret had a sense of good theater and knew just what qualities to emphasize in order to attract popular attention to Mme. Bernhardt's histrionics.

The designers of these American broadsides undoubtedly knew their public, too. In attempting to attract interest they played up the melodrama. It was not with subtleties that they gripped the imagination of potential ticket buyers. One may see the tattooing scene from "The Amazons," the ladies of the wild west in exciting circus stunts, the perils of "Lost in New York," the patriotic splendor of "The White Squadron," "Yon Yonson," "Down in Dixie," May Irwin in "The Widow Jones" are among the amusing subjects.

Steam engines and locomotives and steamships appear in the depictions to exhibit modernism of the day. Action, movement, magnetism —the same qualities sought today in poster designing are found here. The difference between those today and the ones of 40 years ago is observed in our sophistication. The earlier poster makers knew well enough the function of the broadside, but they did not know the most expedient ways to exercise it. The poster then was a picture, full of details which must be seen and deciphered at close range. The poster today is simplified, stylized, so that it will carry at a distance and be as clear to the onlooker, no matter what his point of vantage. The poster art and easel art were almost alike in the nineties; today they are definitely distinguishable. Furthermore, our posters are designed with the intention of catching the eyes of people in moving vehicles; they must, above all else, be concise, compelling, simple.

D. A.

Motion Pictures

"A Successful Calamity"

The ingratiating screen presence of Mr. George Arliss is on view at the Metropolitan Theater this week in a film version of Clare Kummer's mild little comedy, "A Successful Calamity." Most persons are acquainted with its pleasant plot of the financier who pretends ruin in order to win the more intimate joys of family life, such as having dinner at home and enjoying an occasional conversation with his wife and children, and who incidentally acquires still another million in the process. The play is well enough handled and is a sterling example of the one thing Hollywood does best. Whether the superiority is in the sunshine or the cameras, there is nothing so clear as Hollywood photography.

But of course, Mr. Arliss is Exhibit A. Suave, imperturbable, his sly humor and profound wisdom overcoming all obstacles, he occupies the larger part of the picture. What if suavity is swerving into a formula, and sly humor is following a pattern? The audience chuckles and admires with something akin to reverence, and Mr. Arliss appears to be content. Do shades of "Old English" ever rise up to nibble at his serenity? Doubtless he finds comfort in bank accounts that are not likely to be overdrawn. "Success is just a fatal gift," even to one whose perpetual slimness precludes the necessity of stretching out the arms in front "to hold his success together."

The surrounding casts of Mr. Arliss's three-talking-pictures-a-year are growing more and more American, as is Mr. Arliss's speech. Miss Mary Astor plays gracefully the rather weak wife. Miss Evalyn Knapp and Mr. Randolph Scott are the juveniles. Mr. Herbert Bragiotti assumes naturally the foreign accent of the dark musico-romantico, and Mr. Harold Minjir replaces the much-missed Briton, Mr. Ivan Simpson, as butler.

This writer did not see the stage show, but must pause to reflect that it is a pity Mr. Sevitzky is not exercising his directorial prowess on more musical substance than the pasticcios and potpourris he is offering his public of late.

M. L.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters

Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 8:20.
Shubert—"The Laugh Parade," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Die Drei von der Tankstelle," 1:26, 3:26, 5:26, 7:26, 9:26.
Metropolitan—George Arliss in "A Successful Calamity," 10:45 a. m.; 1:00, 3:30, 5:55, 8:20, 10:45 p. m.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Babson Park: Mass meeting for "white collar" unemployed; addresses, "What I Would Do if I Lost My Job," by Mr. Roger W. Babson, and "How to Get a Job When There Are No Jobs," by Mr. Creighton J. Hill; Knight Auditorium, Wellesley, 3:15.

Carillon recital by M. Kamiel Lefevre, St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset. Program as follows:

Aria and Variations ..... Nees
My Old Kentucky Home ..... Foster
Hymns:
Watchman, tell us of the night (Watchman) ..... Lowell Mason
The strife is o'er, the battle done (Victory) ..... from Palestrina 1588
Martha (Fantaisie) ..... Von Flottow
Rondo ..... Beethoven
Drink to me only with thine eyes ..... Traditional
Mon gentil Pierrot ..... Leoncavallo
Minuet in G ..... Beethoven
Ave Maria ..... Benoit
Si vous l'aviez compris ..... Denza

EVENTS MONDAY

Women's Republican Club: Luncheon, 5-minute campaign speech by Mr. Francis Prescott, candidate for State Treasurer, clubhouse, Beacon Street, 12:30.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 2:20.
Shubert—"The Laugh Parade," 2:30.
Metropolitan—George Arliss in "A Successful Calamity," 11:15 a. m.; 1:50, 4:20, 5:35, 8:05, 10:40 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days from 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: American silver by John Coney (1655-1732); modern French prints; American prints; ship models and pictures presented by T. Templeman Coolidge; musical instruments; permanent collections of paintings, sculpture and decorative arts; Egyptian, Chinese, Japanese, Indian, Persian and classical art.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Winslow Homer water colors. Paintings by Professor Pope. Copies of twelfth century Heike Scrolls. French drawings of the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Engravings and etchings by old and modern masters from the collection of Mr. Herbert C. Pell.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge — Summer exhibition of contemporary German art.

Boston Public Library — Treasure Room; Exhibit of Washingtonia.

Casson Galleries—Summer exhibition.

Goodspeed's Book Shop — Summer exhibition of water colors and small paintings.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, Inc.—Summer exhibitions of French and American paintings.

Grace Horne's Galleries—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries—Nineteenth century American paintings, from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards—Water colors by American artists.

Scherves Studio—General print show.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cool tonight; Sunday fair with slowly rising temperature; gentle to moderate northerly winds.

Massachusetts: Fair and continued cool tonight and with probably light frost in exposed places in west and north portions; Sunday fair, with slowly rising temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued cool tonight; Sunday fair, with slowly rising temperature.

Maine: Fair and continued cool, with probably light frost in north portion and in exposed places tonight in south portion; Sunday fair, with slowly rising temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and continued cool tonight, with light frost in south portion and light to heavy frost in north portion; Sunday fair, with slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northerly winds, diminishing tonight and becoming variable Sunday; weather fair tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	58	80	Montreal	50	66
Bismarck	42	74	Nantucket	60	68
Boston	54	75	New Orleans	74	86
Buffalo	56	76	New York	58	76
Calgary	42	66	Norfolk, Va.	68	78
Charleston	72	94	North Platte	52	76
Chicago	58	76	Philadelphia	60	82
Cincinnati	64	82	Phoenix, Ariz.	78	106
Denver	48	68	Pittsburgh	62	82
Eastport, Me.	54	66	Portland, Me.	56	72
Hatteras	70	76	Raleigh	66	86
Honolulu, T.H.	82	86	St. Louis	64	80
7 p.m. Sept. 9	78		St. Paul	66	82
Helena, Mont.	42	62	Salt Lake City	52	70
Huron, S. D.	50	74	San Francisco	58	100
Jacksonville	76	94	Santa Fe, N.M.	50	80
Kansas City	62	74	Seattle	56	70
Key West	84	90	Tampa	76	88
Los Angeles	64	74	Washington	62	80
Memphis	62	78	Wichita, Kan.	62	88
Miami, Fla.	76	86	Williston, N.D.	42	58

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, Sept. 10.
B—Maximum Sept. 9.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Saturday, 8:38 p. m.; Sunday, 9:22 a. m.
Height of tides, 9.2 feet, 8.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:33 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Political Chart

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MASSACHUSETTS VOTERS TO PASS ON MANY ISSUES

Three State Questions Arise in Addition to Local Problems

Various questions of state policy relative to issues which will confront Massachusetts legislators in the coming session are to appear on the election ballots in November, according to information obtained at the Secretary of State's office today. Only three questions, however, will go on the ballots throughout the Commonwealth, some being problems of local importance only and others not receiving the required number of names to have them placed on ballots in all districts.

All voters will be asked to express their opinions on whether or not the state shall return to its former policy of holding pre-primary conventions, whether plans should be forwarded further to regulate the activities of chiropractics, and whether the state shall ratify the so-called "lame duck" amendment to the Federal Constitution, which aims to overcome difficulties arising from representatives remaining in office several months after they have been defeated for reelection.

The attitude of the public towards the establishment of a system of state unemployment insurance, payment of soldiers' bonus and repeal of the federal tax on electricity and 2-cent tax on checks, drafts and money orders will be sought in 20 districts where the required 200 names have been obtained. The districts are: Second, fourth, fifteenth, sixteenth, twentieth, Middlesex; first, Barnstable; first, second, Hampshire; second, fourth, eighth, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, Hampden; second, Franklin; second, third, Essex; seventh, eighth, Bristol; third, Berkshire.

Soldiers' bonus will be voted on in the 21st Middlesex district (Malden). In the 7th, 13th, 27th Middlesex and the 1st, Norfolk, voters will be asked to pass on whether the President and Congress will be requested to enter into full coöperation with the League of Nations. Both questions of repealing the federal tax on electricity and checks, drafts and money orders will appear before voters of the 9th Worcester district.

Other communities have some questions to answer relative to strictly local problems.

CHAPIN APPOINTED FOR FURTHER WORK

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—President Hoover has designated Mr. Roy D. Chapin, Secretary of Commerce, chairman of the Inter-American High Commission, to succeed Mr. Robert P. Lamont, who recently resigned.

The commission is comprised of 21 national sections, each of the Latin-American republics and the United States holding membership. In each of the member countries a cabinet officer has always been chairman of the respective section. The commission was founded to promote uniformity of procedure and laws affecting inter-American commerce, and has coöperated with the Pan American Union and the Departments of Commerce and State in taking active part in practically every inter-American conference since the inception of the commission's work in 1910.

BUCKLAND CONFIDENT OF RAIL RECOVERY

NORWICH, Conn., Sept. 10 (AP)—Confidence that railroads would surmount their present difficulties if certain legislation is enacted was expressed yesterday by Mr. Edward G. Buckland, chairman of the board of the New Haven Railroad. Speaking at the convention of the Savings Bank Association of Connecticut, he termed railroad bonds as "more conservative loans than those primarily made on real estate."

He recommended legislation for establishment of rates and their adjustment to "meet fairly competition, however arising," for permission to engage in transportation on inland waterways, for stopping "useless expense in connection with current valuation of railroads" and for placing all highway carriers under federal jurisdiction.

Stable Standards Of Living Urged By Trade Expert

Every real advance in the standard of living affords a vantage ground for still further progress, Mr. Robe Carl White, United States Assistant Secretary of Labor, said in an interview yesterday.

It is essential, however, according to Mr. White, that the appearance of prosperity is not confused with the solid fact of well-being. Mr. White attacks the extravagant living prevalent in 1929 because he believes the establishment of unwarranted standards postpones the day when through steady progress every worker shall have attained the essentials and luxuries of living. The worker who set up a standard unwarranted by his income three years ago, must today, he said, accommodate himself to a standard below that which he might otherwise enjoy.

In reference to the problem of social legislation in the various states, Mr. White indicated that no demand of industry should undo those measures that have proved their worth. In order to effect a square deal for industry and labor simultaneously, efforts should be extended, he implied, to bring humane statutes, such as the minimum wage and the child labor laws, to a common high plane among the states.

No industry should be penalized because it happens to be located in a state where the laws are progressive and considerate to the worker, Mr. White continued. Some states require a 48-hour working week while others permit as high as 60 working hours a week, to the substantial advantage of industries in the latter states. It is, he declared, desirable that the states adjust these differences among themselves so that industry in the United States shall have no competitive disadvantage because of geography. He repudiated the suggestion of federal interference, declaring that it is a problem for the states.

IMMIGRATION RULING REQUESTED IN CUBA

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—The Cuban Chamber of Commerce has requested the Treasury Department to clarify its recent circulars containing newly adopted provisions obliging all immigrants to deposit the sum of $500 in the Treasury for a one-year period. Moreover, all passengers in transit must deposit a $300 guarantee, providing they can produce no consular permit to enter the country of their destination.

According to the chamber, neither of these regulations affects tourists, but Havana business men are anxious to have this made perfectly clear to eliminate existing doubts in the minds of many.

'FLOATING HOTELS' OPPOSED IN HAVANA

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—Havana's hotel men are up in arms in an attempt to end the practice of steamship companies, which conduct tours from the United States, of permitting tourists to remain aboard the vessels during their stay of one or more days in port here. They claim that Cuba's income from her third industry, the tourist trade, is suffering because of the continued use of the "floating hotels."

Many thousands of tourists are brought on large transatlantic liners, making the trip through the Caribbean and stopping here for 24 hours or more en route to Isthmian and northern South American ports. Havana's hotel men claim that Cuban business is deprived of an annual income of $3,000,000 because the tourists live aboard their vessels.

Full Speed Ahead Over the Bush Turnpike

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SKILLED PILOTS NECESSARY IN CENTRAL AUSTRALIA

Crossing a Gum Creek in the Wooded Solitudes of the Interior Needs a Steady Hand and Springs That Do Not Get Embarrassed at the Bumps.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Although not having to worry about heavy traffic, the motorist in the bush has to show his skill in other directions. In many cases roads are mere tracks across the desert. Yet the country driver does his job well and drives smoothly. Often he leaves the track altogether and takes to the plains. A city man will marvel at the skill of the country driver as he drives over the plains.

Recently an outback driver noticed kangaroos on the plains and immediately left the bush track and chased them. Over no track at all the car made 45 miles an hour. Occasionally at a general round-up of sheep the man outback will use a car to assist in turning the sheep.

The tractor is not faring so well today in Australia. The low price of horses and the high tariff on gasoline and machines have made the use of horses more economical.

Antarctic Whale Census Is Planned

Something new in the way of population figures is about to be tabulated, according to Mr. Hugh D. Butler, manager of the New England office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Dometic Commerce.

Whales are to be counted—by estimate—by a voyage into the antarctic, the third of its kind, the results of which are to serve as the basis for an international agreement to present overfishing and depletion of the whale "herds," said Mr. Butler. The Royal Research ship Discovery II, operating under the direction of the Falkland Islands Government and carrying a crew including five British scientists, has sailed from Melbourne for New Zealand and the northern waters of the antarctic coast, prior to returning to the Falkland Islands.

The vessel left London in October of last year and has made two cruises, the first from Cape Town, South Africa, to the fringe of the ice-pack and then to Fremantle; the second from Fremantle to the ice and then to Hobart, Tasmania, and Melbourne.

JAPANESE TO START FLIGHT TO AMERICA

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Sept. 10—The newspaper Hochi has started a new effort for a transpacific nonstop flight to America. The monoplane "Hochi Japan-America 3d" flew from the Haneda airport at Tokyo to Sabishiro Beach, Aomori Prefecture, today, arriving at Savishiro at 3:30 p. m.

The crew was composed of pilot, navigator and radio operator. They plan a nonstop flight to San Francisco via Canada and Seattle. Two previous transpacific flight efforts sponsored by the same newspaper failed. The start is to be between Sept. 9 and 15.

Personages in European News

* * *

Norman Steps Jauntily as Prof. Skinner; Alfonso's Supporters Wear Green Insignia

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

"They won't let me speak," said Mr. Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, when I approached h' on one occasion; and there was a delicious slyness in his bland smile. He has so much insisted on secrecy that he is sometimes assailed as a "mystery man."

In these days people like to think they are getting their news hot and strong; and although in fact they are not always fully and promptly informed, politicians have learned the trick of appearing to be perfectly frank.

But Mr. Norman is not a politician, and he refuses to learn these tricks. Perhaps unfortunately for him, however, he cannot pass unperceived. His tall figure, his nonchalant manner, his Van Dyke face, mark him out; with his soft hat thrown jauntily on his head, and his coat thrown jauntily on his arm, he looks more like a Bohemian than a banker. You might indeed mistake him for Augustus John.

Besides, he seems incapable of moving about sedately. He is always, as it were, making mad dashes to catch trains and steamers, and of getting out into the pilot boat. He pops up suddenly here, and unexpectedly there; and without wishing to do so, attracts public attention to his actions. The more he tries to cover up his tracks, the more fiercely is the limelight turned on him; and when he says that he is on vacation, the financial world is agog.

In his way, he is one of the world's dictators. Nobody has ever been governor of the Bank of England for anything like so long; and the whole British post-war financial policy has been attributed to him. There are plenty of critics of that policy, but somehow Mr. Norman (or, as he humorously called himself on his American visit, Prof. Clarence Skinner) smilingly keeps the confidence of successive governments.

* * *

While ex-King Alfonso XIII of Spain lives quietly in France, or visits England, or goes yachting, or finds recreation in travel, and refrains from taking any part in politics, he has many supporters who have not given up hope of a restoration.

These supporters have chosen green as the symbol of their loyalty. Obviously they must be careful how they sport green ribbons or green buttonholes or even green neckties. For the significance of this color has now become common property. It is not a mere arbitrary color such as any party or group might choose to wear.

It has the same kind of occult meaning as ardent Baconians find in the plays of Shakespeare. The Spanish word of green is verde; and, if you care to think about it, the letters will be seen to form an acrostic. Thus:

Volvera
El
Rey
De
Espana

Which may be translated: "The King of Spain will return."

* * *

When I was a boy I read the works of Jules Verne in an illustrated edition, and I have a distinct recollection that the heroes of the extraordinary exploits looked just like Prof. Auguste Piccard. The heroes were long and thin, with swanlike necks

VINES VICTOR OVER SUTTER

Wins After Dropping First Two Sets—Cochet Defeats Allison

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—Four tennis players, now pronounced by experts the best in the world today, fought out the semifinal round of the fifty-first annual men's singles championship of the United States, on the stadium courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills yesterday afternoon, and when play was suspended by darkness, H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. of Pasadena, present United States champion and 1932 winner of the All-English title at Wimbledon this summer, had come from behind after losing the first two sets to Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, national intercollegiate champion, and winner of many other tourneys in the United States this summer, to win at 4—6, 8—10, 12—10, 10—8, 6—1, while Wilmer L. Allison Jr., second member of the United States Davis Cup team in France this summer, and Henri Cochet, No. 1 of the French team which won the Davis Cup challenge round, stood at two sets-all when the play of their match was suspended by darkness, with Cochet winning the first set, 6—1, while the next two sets went to Allison at 12—10 and 6—4. Then, as darkness drew over the field, Cochet took the fourth set at 6—3. They resumed their battle this morning and Cochet won the fifth set 7—5 and thus qualified for the final round.

Match Goes to 75 Games

The battle between Vines and Sutter rivaled in interest and features the famous battles which have studded the national championships of past years. For two hours and thirty-seven minutes of actual play they battled. A total of 75 games, 40 to 35, and 474 points, 241 to 233, shows the closeness of the contest, with Sutter leading until he was several times within two points of victory, though he never actually reached match point.

The finals of the veteran men's singles championship, between the same pair who fought out the title last year, Frederick C. Baggs, New York, 1931 titleholder, and Clarence M. Charest of Washington, who plays with one hand, will also be played on the grandstand court, just outside the stadium.

Vines Slow in Starting

Vines, as usual, was slow in hitting his stride in his match with the New Orleans player, and not until the middle of the second set did he show much of the skill which has placed him in the forefront of world tennis. He was inclined to net frequently, playing from backcourt for the most part, and Sutter, as in his matches with Henry W. Austin and George M. Lott Jr., used his backhand play with fine effect, coupled with some advances to the net, to take the first set after trailing at 3—4, by two breaks through the service of the champion, and a service game. Neither was trying for placements, only three earned points being credited to Vines, while Sutter made only two.

In the second set, Vines was also inclined to play easily, until Sutter was leading at 5—1, when the champion began to exert his finest skill in forcing shots off his forehand, and though Sutter was twice at set point in the eighth game, Vines took four points in a row for the game. He followed with two love games to tie the score at 5-all, and though Sutter was again twice at set point in the sixteenth game, it was not until a series of backcourt exchanges in the eighteenth game went to the southerner, that Sutter took the set. Vines was now exerting his fullest skill in shotmaking for placements, scoring 6 service aces and 18 placements during the battle, to two of each for Sutter.

Sutter led at 3—1 in games in the third set before Vines started net play once more, but the next four games went to him as a result of that style of performance, only to have Sutter adopt the same kind of play in turn, and capture the next three. A long deuce battle placed Vines on even terms, though Sutter was twice within two points of final victory at 30-all and deuce. Vines broke through Sutter's service in the next, but the latter came right back with another break, and then service went in order to 10-all, only to have Vines take the next pair of games for the first set won from Sutter during the tournament.

Service Battle

The fourth set, following the rest, was a service battle to 4-all followed by a pair of breaks. Sutter then obtained what proved to be his last chance for victory when he was within two points of victory once more on Vines's service in the twelfth game, at 30-all. But Vines tightened up on his net play, and, though Sutter was far steadier, the drives of the champion had more power, and he broke through Sutter in the seventeenth game to win his second set. Then Sutter weakened under the strain, and with Vines sharpshooting with great accuracy, the final set was all in favor of the Californian.

The analysis showed 72 earned points for the champion, to 18 for Sutter, while the errors were 169 to 205 the other way.

Allison was also slow to hit his stride in his match with Cochet, and the latter ran off with the initial set with ease by his careful shooting and greater steadiness, while Allison was making many errors.

But the second set brought the finest tennis of the day, as both players strove for every advantage, both in net play and from backcourt. Allison dropped the first two games, but then played more carefully, and after capturing a pair of long deuce games, and breaking through Cochet for a third, held his lead with his service to 5—3. Cochet managed to win the next two, and then service won to 10-all.

Cochet was at set point twice in the fourteenth game, and once two games later, but Allison stopped him each time, and finally took the set at 12—10. A curious feature was that both players made the same number of points, 74 each. Allison broke through in the initial game of the third set, and held this to the end, though Cochet turned him back at set point four times in the ninth and tenth games before the Texan finally won.

The officials took up the matter of stopping the match during the intermission, but objection to its suspension was expressed by the players, and the match continued, though the ball was barely visible to the linesmen and spectators. Finally, after 3-all, Cochet took the set at 6—3, and further play proved impossible in the gathering twilight. The summary:

UNITED STATES MEN'S TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

Semifinal Round

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., defeated Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, 4—6, 8—10, 12—10, 10—8, 6—1.

Henri Cochet, Lyons, France, defeated Wilmer L. Allison Jr., 6—1, 10—12, 4—6, 6—3, 7—5.

Warneke Checks Braves by 5 to 2

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chicago	81	56	.591
Pittsburgh	75	62	.547
Brooklyn	73	66	.525
Philadelphia	71	67	.514
Boston	69	71	.493
St. Louis	64	73	.467
New York	62	74	.456
Cincinnati	57	83	.407

RESULTS SEPT. 9

Chicago 5, Boston 2.
Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 2 (12 innings).
Cincinnati 10, New York 4.
New York 11, Cincinnati 1.
Only games scheduled.

Young Lonnie Warneke, who is almost certain to be one of the stars of the coming World Series, yesterday pitched the Chicago Cubs to victory in the final game of their series with the Boston Braves. The score was 5 to 2. As the Pittsburgh Pirates were idle, the Cubs increased their lead in the National League race to six full games. Don Hurst led the Phillies to another triumph over the St. Louis Cardinals, 3 to 2, in 12 innings. Cincinnati beat New York, 10 to 4, and then lost, 11 to 1.

It was Warneke's twenty-first victory of the season that he scored over Boston at Braves Field. The game was pitching battle, with Huck Betts throwing them in for the Tribe. The Cubs made the most hits, 12, while Warneke limited the losers to nine. Gabby Hartnett was Chicago's long hitter, contributing a double and homer. English had a pair of doubles and a single.

Hurst's heavy bat accounted for two of Philadelphia's three runs. The big first baseman drove in the first run in the first inning by hitting for two bases just after Bartell had done the same thing. In the twelfth, Hurst's scratch single off Jimmy Reese's glove, scored George Davis from second base with the winning run. Jim Bottomley's homer in the first inning scored the two Cardinal runs.

The Reds had things all their own way in the first game at New York, making 19 hits behind the eight-hit pitching of Benny Frey and Larry Benton. Chick Hafey led the Cincinnati attack with four hits, while Babe Herman had three. Bill Walker gave the Reds only four safeties in the second engagement and this time the Giants had everything their way. Critz and Ott connected with homers for the Giants. The scores:

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	5	12	1
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	9	0

Batteries—Warneke and Hartnett; Betts and Spohrer. Umpires—Barr, Reardon and Rigler. Time—1h. 40m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	R	H	E
Phila	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	10	0
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	3

Batteries—Holley and Davis; Derringer and Mancuso, Wilson. Umpires—Klem, Pfirman and Donnelly. Time—2h. 15m.

AT NEW YORK

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	5	10	19	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	4	8	3

Batteries—Frey, Benton and Lombardi; Mooney, Bell, Gibson and Healey. Winning pitcher—Frey. Losing pitcher—Mooney. Umpires—Moran and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 53m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	5	x	11	14	2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	1

Batteries—Walker and Healey; Carroll, Rixey, Ogden and Manion. Losing pitcher—Carroll. Umpires—Magerkurth and Moran. Time—1h. 42m.

TRIPLE TIE FOR LEAD

GLENS FALLS, N.Y., Sept. 10 (AP)—Three of golfdom's stars—Densmore (Denny) Shute, Tony Manero and Willie MacFarlane, last night divided the leadership of the 66 who survived at the end of 36 of the 72 holes of medal play of the Glens Falls Country Club Open, one of the last "big money" tournaments of the northern season. One by one of the 18 tricky holes of this club cut down the field of 113 that started out brightly yesterday morning. When the day's battle was done, Shute, Manero and MacFarlane each had scribbled a total of 142 for the 36 holes, 18 played Thursday and the same yesterday. Trailing out behind them, the field of qualifiers for the finals carded up to the limit of 157, with only a skillful few in the first five groupings.

SIREN WINS FIRST RACE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 10—The sloop Siren, owned by O. L. Karas and his brother, captured the first of a series of three races for the Lurs Cup, representing the Q boat championship of Lake Michigan. Siren, the cup defender, sailed twice around a six-mile triangular course in 1h. 32m. 47s. Hope, owned by the Robinson brothers, was second, 10 seconds later, followed by Princess, owned by the Jedzry-Kowski-Kaligren syndicate; Intruder, owned by J. P. O'Rourke and brothers, and Chaperon, owned by Stewart Bradley.

GIRLS' DOUBLES REACH FINAL

Wheeler-Winthrop Team to Face Fulton-Kesting Combination

UNITED STATES GIRLS' DOUBLES TENNIS CHAMPIONS

1919—Elizabeth Warren and Penelope W. Anderson.
1920—Virginia L. Carpenter and Helen Sewell.
1922—Helen N. Wills and Helen Hooker.
1923—Helen Hooker and Elizabeth Hilleary.
1924—Frances Curtis and Margery G. Palfrey.
1925—Marjorie A. Morrill and Louise Slocum.
1926—Mianne Palfrey and Sarah H. Palfrey.
1927—Marjorie K. Gladman and Josephine N. Cruickshank.
1928—Mianne Palfrey and Sarah H. Palfrey.
1929—Mianne Palfrey and Sarah H. Palfrey.
1930—Helen Marlowe and Mercedes Marlowe.
1931—Alice I. Marble and Bonnie R. Miller.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. MARTINS, Penna., Sept. 10—Play in the thirteenth United States girls' doubles tennis tournament reached the final round here yesterday on the grass courts of the Philadelphia Cricket Club when Gracyn W. Wheeler of Santa Monica, Calif., and Katherine Winthrop of Boston advanced to meet the other semifinal-round winners, Helen Fulton of Chicago and Elizabeth Kesting of St. Paul, Minn. These two teams will play for the title won last year by Alice I. Marble and Bonnie R. Miller, both Californians.

The Misses Fulton and Kesting eliminated Bonnie Miller of Los Angeles and Millicent Hirsch of New York after two extra-game sets, 6—3, 9—11, 8—6, and the Misses Wheeler and Winthrop won their semifinal-round match from Joanna O. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., and Helen N. Jones of Phillips Beach, Swampscott, Mass., rather easily, 6—1, 6—4.

The Englishwomen, Mrs. J. Bernard Pittman and Joan C. Ridley of London and Ipswich, respectively, won the Middle States women's tennis championship for the second straight year, yesterday, when they took Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., and Ann Page, Philadelphia, into camp, 0—6, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. Pittman, the former Elsie Goldsack, and Miss Ridley won their semifinal yesterday, from Cecelia Riegel and Alison Harrison, 6—3, 6—2. The other semifinal resulted in a 7—5, 6—4 victory for the Misses Page and Francis over Barbara Stoddard of New York and Clare Smith of Pine Orchard, Conn.

UNITED STATES GIRLS' LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES

Semifinal Round

Gracyn W. Wheeler, Santa Monica, Calif., and Katherine Winthrop, Boston, defeated Joanna O. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., and Helen N. Jones, Phillips Beach, Swampscott, Mass., 6—1, 6—4.

Helen Fulton, Chicago, and Elizabeth Kesting, St. Paul, Minn., defeated Bonnie R. Miller, Los Angeles, Calif., and Millicent Hirsch, N. Y., 6—3, 9—11, 8—6.

MIDDLE STATES WOMEN'S LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES

Semifinal Round

Ann Page, Philadelphia, and Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., defeated Barbara Stoddard, New York, and Clare Smith, Pine Orchard, Conn., 7—5, 6—4.

Mrs. J. Bernard Pittman, London, Eng., and Joan C. Ridley, Ipswich, Eng., defeated Cecelia Riegel, Germantown Cricket Club, and Alison Harrison, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—3, 6—2.

Final Round

Mrs. Pittman and Miss Ridley defeated Miss Page and Miss Francis, 0—6, 6—0, 6—1.

New World Record For Eleanor Holm

TEMPE, Ariz., Sept. 10 (AP)—Eleanor Holm of New York established a new world record of 2m. 57.8s. in retaining her women's National A. A. U. 200-yard backstroke title here last night. The previous mark, held by herself, was 3m. 3-5s. Edith Matridge of Los Angeles was second and Florence Chadwick of San Diego, third.

Miss Holm ran away from her challengers, to take a commanding lead at the first turn across the tank. She finished almost 20 yards ahead of Miss Matridge. Miss Chadwick was 10 yards further in the rear.

The world record shattered was established by Miss Holm in the women's national meet in New York in July of last year.

Helene E. Madison's 100-meter freestyle National A. A. U. title, undefended, was taken by Jannie Cramer of Hollywood, in 1m. 3 2-5s.

Miss Cramer had scarcely an inch to spare in keeping the national title out of the grasp of Olga Clark of the Los Angeles Athletic Club. Olive Hatch, also of the L. A. A. C., was close behind them both.

MOFFETT WINS JUNIOR TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GARDEN CITY, N. Y., Sept. 10—Jack Moffett of the Maidstone Club won the junnior golf championship of Long Island at the Cherry Valley Club, yesterday, defeating Keenan Morrow of Pomonok Country Club, 2 and 1.

Coming World Series Expected To Break Attendance Records

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—Baseball looks to the 1932 world series to break all records for attendance and receipts in the event that the New York Yankees and the Chicago Cubs represent the American and National Leagues, respectively.

The Yankee Stadium, with its seating capacity of 69,946, will produce a miximum "gate" of $234,000 under the scale of prices prevailing for the series. A sell-out would break the single game record for attendance, set at 63,600 by the Yankees in 1926, and for receipts, set at $224,130, set at the same park in 1928.

With the addition of 9000 bleacher seats for the series, Wrigley Field, home of the Cubs, will accommodate 51,900 and produce a maximum "gate" of slightly more than $200,000.

Thus if the series should go the full limit of seven games, there would be the possibility of an aggregate attendance of more than 435,000 and total receipts of more than $1,500,000. Both these figures would eclipse current records, set by the Yankees and the St. Louis Cardinals in 1926. A total of 328,051 persons paid $1,207,864 to see the seven games of that series.

Details of the forthcoming series were made yesterday at a conference presided over by K. M. Landis, high commissioner of baseball. Only the Yankees were represented in the American League, but Pittsburgh and Brooklyn, who still have mathematical chances to win the National League flag, sent delegates along with the favored Cubs.

In the event the series is between the Yankees and Cubs the first game will be played in New York Sept. 28 and the second Sept. 29. The next three will be played Oct. 1, 2, 3 at Chicago if the Cubs win, or Sept. 30, Oct. 1 and 3, if the Pirates are the winners. The sixth and seventh games, if necessary, would be played at New York Oct. 5-6, against the Cubs, or Oct. 4-5 against the Pirates. Should Brooklyn win the National League pennant, the series would start Sept. 27 at the Yankee Stadium and continue daily.

All games are to start at 1:30 Standard time. There will be no change in the price scale ranging from $1.10 for the bleachers to $5.50 for reserved and $6.60 for box seats, including tax.

BUFFALO SWIMMER FIRST

TORONTO, Sept. 10 (AP)—Stanley Pritchard of Buffalo yesterday won the three-mile open swimming event at the Canadian national exhibition and earned first prize money of $200. Eli Radakovich of Duquesne, Penna., was second; Ernest Berner, Newark, N. J., third; Alfred Sully, Toronto, fourth; John Jarosh, Boston, fifth, and William Sadio, New York, sixth. Pritchard was timed in 1h. 14m. 57s.

SPORTS BRITISH

GOLFING RECORD EQUALED

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau London

A GOLFING performance which has been done only once before was accomplished on the Caernarvonshire Club's course, Conway, Wales, recently. Lieutenant-Commander Dean, V. C., of the Sunningdale Club, was playing against W. E. Wilson, Worsley, in a four-ball foursomes match, and they halved the seventeenth hole (102 yards) in one stroke. The only previous instance on record of a foursome halving a hole in one stroke was at Fresh Meadow Club, New York, when W. Fronkel and A. E. Booth each did the ninth hole in one. The other players in the Conway match were F. Pollett, Worsley, and J. A. Taylor, Deganwy.

HOLLAND TO LEAD GOLFING WORLD AGAIN

Holland, where golf originated some centuries ago as a game usually played on ice, appears to be going to lead the golfing world once again—this time in the production of better greens and fairways. Recent British visitors to the Dutch courses of Hilversum, Haagsche and de Pan have been greatly impressed by the results of research work carried out in the treatment of grasses and elimination of weeds. They describe these Dutch greens as the finest and most weatherproof ever seen, and the fairways as almost weed free. Special grasses, such as "creeping bents" and "fescues," are chosen, and are fed by an apparatus with food that suits them best.

It is hardly surprising that the Dutch people, who are born gardeners, should be as successful with their grass growing as with their famous bulbs. But it does seem surprising that Holland, home of the game, should so far have figured so little in modern golf news. The writer of these notes played two rounds on the delightfully springy turf of the Hilversum links some years ago. Pine trees serve as a background to a strip of ideal golfing country within easy reach of Amsterdam. But the course was deserted. Today, however, golf may be said to have really caught on in Holland, and its progress should be rapid.

The earliest records of golf are in the form of paintings of about the fourteenth century, showing the game in progress on frozen Dutch canals, with a stake for putting at instead of a hole. There must be countless long handicap players in these days who wish that golf were still played on ice, on which surface almost incredible distances can be achieved with even a topped drive.

It is uncertain when golf was first introduced into Scotland, which is frequently credited with being the ancestral home of the game, even if it is not the actual place of its origin, but in 1457 it is said to have become so popular there as to interfere with the pursuit of archery. Later it became a popular pastime with English and Scottish monarchs. But in 1880 the man who traveled about England with a set of golf clubs was still an object of some astonishment, almost of alarm, to his fellow travelers. It was often confused with the game of polo, which resulted in such remarks as, "You have to be a fine rider, do you not, to play golf?"

St. Andrews, Scotland, became famous as a center of golf when, in 1834, King William IV became a patron of the club. Blackheath was the first club to be founded near London.

A MATTER OF OLYMPIC APPEARANCES

The appearance of Jack Beresford, singles sculling champion at the Paris Olympic Games, 1924, in the Thames Rowing Club's four at Los Angeles, gave this popular oarsman the distinction of appearing in his fourth successive Olympic contest. Beresford represented Britain in the sculling races at the Games of 1920 and 1924, and as a member of the fours in 1928. This feat, although remarkable, is not a record. The greatest number of appearances by a British athlete at the Olympic Games is held by Paul Radmilovic, winner of the English long-distance swimming championship in 1907, 1925 and 1926. Radmilovic swam for Britain in 1908, 1912, 1920, 1924 and 1928, which is amazing, as this spreads over a period of 20 years.

Tigers Best Yanks In Double-Header

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	96	42	.696
Philadelphia	84	55	.604
Washington	81	55	.596
Cleveland	78	58	.574
Detroit	68	66	.507
St. Louis	57	79	.419
Chicago	43	91	.321
Boston	38	99	.277

RESULTS SEPT. 9

Detroit 14, New York 13 (14 innings).
Detroit 4, New York 1 (5 innings).
Washington 6, St. Louis 4.
Boston 9, Chicago 6 (10 innings).
Only games scheduled.

Although it probably will not have any bearing on the outcome of the pennant race, the Detroit Tigers handed the New York Yankees two defeats yesterday in the American League, the first game going 14 innings and the second lasting only five. The scores were 14 to 13 and 4 to 1. Boston won a 10-inning struggle from Chicago, 9 to 6. St. Louis was set back by Washington, 6 to 4.

An error by Sam Byrd helped the Tigers to their first victory. Gerald Walker made his fifth hit of the contest in the fourteenth inning and took second when Byrd fumbled the ball in center field. Walker came home with the deciding run when Heinie Schuble singled. Hogsett was the winning pitcher. Errors also helped the Tigers score four runs in the second inning of the second game. Marrow did the pitching and limited the Yanks to two safeties.

The Senators went after the Browns early, putting across six runs before the rivals could score. Bruce Campbell's homer in the sixth was the first St. Louis run. Each club used three pitchers. Crowder started for the Senators, worked until the eighth, and received credit for the triumph. George Blaeholder, who started for the Browns, was the loser. Kuhel led the Washington attack with three hits.

The Red Sox made one of those fast finishes in Chicago. The White Sox scored all of their runs before the Boston club could get in the scoring column. In the tenth, Roy Johnson started the Boston rally by waiting out a base on balls. Alexander drove him home with a long double to right center. Then, with, two out, Pickering singled to center and Alexander came home. Pickering scored later on Connolly's single.

AT DETROIT

First Game

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	0	4	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	17	2
New York	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	13	16	3

Batteries—Ruffing, Wells, Allen, Pennock and Dickey; Whitehill, Marrow, Wyatt, Hogsett and Desautels, Ruel, Hayworth. Winning pitcher—Hogsett. Losing pitcher—Pennock. Umpires—McGowan, Owens and Ormsby. Time—4h. 2m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	R	H	E
Detroit	0	4	0	0	x	4	4	0
New York	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1

Batteries—Marrow and Desautels; MacFayden and Jorgens. Umpires—Owens, Ormsby and McGowan. Time—1h. 6m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	12	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	4	11	0

Batteries—Crowder, Marberrry, Brown and Spencer; Blaeholder, Fischer, Cooney and Ferrell. Winning pitcher—Crowder. Losing pitcher—Blaeholder. Umpires—Guthrie and Nallin. Time—1h. 59m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	3	9	16	2
Chicago	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	13	3

Batteries—McNaughton, Boerner, Kline and Tate, Connolly; Gregory, Gaston and Berry. Winning pitcher—Kline. Losing pitcher—Gaston. Umpires—Geisel and Van Grafian. Time—2h. 9m.

NEWNHAM WINS MAINE OPEN

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 10 (AP)—Ernest Newnham, Poland Spring professional, outclassed the field to win the Maine open golf championship here yesterday by a seven-stroke margin. A high wind tormented the players but Newnham carded 75—76 for the day and a 72-hole total of 295. In the runnerup position was Ernest Ryall of Riverside with 302. His 76—74 rounds yesterday sent him from a tie for eleventh place to second. One stroke behind Ryall was Jack Leddy, Portland amateur, whose 80 on the last round was sufficient to let Ryall slip ahead.

M. C. C. Victor Over Rest of England

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 10—A team from the Marylebone Cricket Club's side, which is to tour Australia this winter, gave an indication of its potentialities when it defeated a team representing the Rest of England in a festival at Folkestone by 241 runs. M. C. C. was not at its full strength, however, as it was without Herbert Sutcliffe and Maurice Leyland, two famous Yorkshire batsmen. The scores of this match were: M. C. C., 231 and 401; the Rest, 244 and 129. The highest batting feats for M. C. C. were by R. E. S. Wyatt, captaining the side in the absence of Douglas Jardine, 81 and 171 not out; L. E. G. Ames, 105; W. R. Hammond, 46 and 41. The brightest, however, was by Harold Larwood, usually identified in the rôle of a fast bowler, who slashed the ball all round the ground while scoring his 24. With one hit he drove a ball so hard against the concrete steps outside the boundary that the ball was of no further use. F. E. Woolley was the star of the Rest side with his 75 in the first innings.

The Indians' last match of the tour at Scarborough against H. D. G. Leveson-Gowers' eleven ended as a draw. Scores were: Leveson-Gowers 305 for six (Sutcliffe 106) and 99 for no wicket, Indians 280 (Amar Singh 107). The tourists in all played 36 games, won 13, lost 9, and 14 were drawn.

The minor counties competition challenge match at High Wycombe between Buckinghamshire and Berkshire, the two top teams in the final standing, had to be abandoned owing to rain and so Buckinghamshire became champion for the fifth time of its career. Only on one day out of three was play possible and in this Buckinghamshire scored 164 for the loss of nine wickets. The leading teams in the final standing were:

	W	L	1st In'gs Led	B'h'd	AWR	PC
Buck'hamshire	10	0	0	0	0	100
Yorkshire	7	0	1	0	0	95.00
Yorkshire 2d	11	3	0	4	1	2	70.00
Staffordshire	4	1	1	1	1	68.57
Dorsetshire	4	1	1	2	0	62.50
Surrey 2d	11	3	2	2	0	1	60.90

MODIFY NO-BROADCAST RULE

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Eastern Intercollegiate Association last night modified its ban on radio football broadcasts, authorizing its members to determine for themselves individually whether a broadcast should be made. The association some months ago announced that in the interests of gate receipts radio broadcasts of games involving association members would not be permitted. This decision provoked much adverse comment, particularly among alumni. Maj. Philip B. Fleming, graduate manager of athletics at the United States Military Academy and president of the association, announced the partial lifting of the ban. The Army, he said would permit broadcast of its games. Other members of the association had not determined definitely just what course they would follow, but Harvard and some others were understood to be ready to follow Army's example.

ONE NEW RECORD MADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, N. H., Sept. 10—Four national junior swimming championship titles were decided at the Canobie Lake Pool, here, last night. Mildred Toomey of the Boston Swimming Association won the 100-yard freestyle for women in 1m. 10 3-5s. Alice Bridges of Whitinsville, Mass., won the 880-yard freestyle for women in 13m. 5 3-5s., which is a new record for the event. William Champion of the Boston S. A. won the 880-yard freestyle title for men in 12m. 30 3-5s., and Gordon Connolly, also of the B. S. A., won the 100-yard freestyle for men in 1m. 6 3-5s.

POLAND REWARDS VICTORS

WARSAW, Sept. 10 (AP)—The gold cross of merit has been awarded to the three Polish winners in the Olympic Games at Los Angeles, the Government announced today. The cross was awarded the runners Stanislawa Walasiewicz (Stella M. Walsh), winner of the 100-meter dash, and Jan Kusocinski, winner of the 10,000-meter run, and to the sculptor, Klukowski, who won the award in the fine arts exhibition.

KEIO DEFEATS MICHIGAN

TOKYO, Sept. 10 (AP)—Keio University today defeated the touring University of Michigan baseball team, 2 to 1, in a tightly fought game in which Keio made five hits and Michigan four.

GOVERNORS HEAR MANY PLANS FOR FARMERS' RELIEF

Midwest Executives Are Expected to Draft Legislation

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Sept. 10 (AP)—Indications today were that Midwest governors who are here to work out a plan to meet the farm issues would draft a legislative program for submission in each of the affected states designed to bring immediate relief to dissatisfied producers.

The exact line of attack on the problem could not be foretold, but the governors, after hearing all of the numerous proposals pouring in on them from widely separated sections of the country, hope to work out some plan which not only will give the farmers relief within a short time, but may be used as the basis for a permanent comeback on the part of agriculturalists of the middle West.

From noon yesterday until midnight the governors heard representatives of farm organizations, business men, legislators, judges, farmers, and numerous others present plans for alleviating the present economic condition of agriculture.

Around today's conference table are gathered Governors Dan W. Turner of Iowa, Floyd B. Olson of Minnesota, George F. Shafer of North Dakota, Warren E. Green of South Dakota, and Representatives Ira Mitchell of Oklahoma, T. S. Allen of Nebraska, L. T. Oliroyd of Wyoming, Earl H. Hanefeld of Ohio, and Melvin Reis of Wisconsin.

The proposals suggested thus far provide for: Moratoriums on federal seed and feed loans and farm mortgages; issuance of more money by the Federal Government; placing of unemployed men on small farms; governmental price-fixing, and organization of a central marketing agency designed to regulate prices and remove the threat of surpluses.

Fishermen Strike

BILOXI, Miss., Sept. 10 (AP)—Hundreds of striking fishermen of Mississippi Sound went hungry today in a determined effort to force factories to offer higher prices for iced shrimp.

Business men estimated that the month-old strike on the water front had caused a loss of more than $250,000 and were intervening as conciliators on their own initiative to end the strike.

A large group of fishermen late yesterday blocked delivery of a truckload of shrimp to a local company and threatened violence. After the shrimp had been unloaded by the truck driver, an Ocean Springs fisherman, the idle men reloaded them, started the driver back home, and later dumped his catch into Biloxi Bay.

Potatoes May Be Held

MONTEVISTA, Colo., Sept. 10 (AP)—A mass meeting of growers and shippers of the San Luis Valley has been called for tonight to act upon a proposal to withhold potatoes from the market until the price reaches 50 cents a hundredweight or above. The present price is 35 cents.

A motion adopted at a preliminary meeting Thursday calls for discontinuance of marketing Sept. 12. The valley normally ships upward of 10,000 cars of potatoes.

Men Busy Saving Landlocked Fish

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—About 175,000,000 fish will be saved this season from the landlocked lagoons left by the receding Mississippi River, according to announcement made yesterday by Mr. Glen C. Leach, chief of the division of fish culture of the United States Bureau of Fisheries.

Ten rescue squads of seven men each are now operating in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois. Reports show they are rescuing about 25,000,000 fish daily, including bass, blue gills, cat fish, buffalo fish, pike, a few carp and crappie.

In addition to this rescue work, the bureau is maintaining four brood ponds on the wild life refuge which are stocked from the landlocked lagoons. One of these ponds, near Lacrosse, Wis., was constructed by the city and the local Izaak Walton League without cost to the bureau. From this lake alone the bureau is releasing more than 35,000 fingerling bass in near-by waters this year.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	97	68	.588
Hollywood	89	76	.539
Los Angeles	88	77	.533
San Francisco	86	77	.528
Sacramento	86	79	.521
Seattle	78	84	.481
Oakland	73	90	.448
Missions	59	105	.360

RESULTS SEPT. 9

Sacramento 15, Los Angeles 3.
Sacramento 4, Los Angeles 3.
Seattle 6, San Francisco 1.
Seattle 5, San Francisco 4.
Hollywood 1, Portland 0.
Portland 15, Hollywood 2.
Oakland 7, Missions 1.
Oakland 6, Missions 0.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Minneapolis	91	59	.607
Columbus	82	68	.547
Indianapolis	79	72	.523
Milwaukee	75	72	.510
Kansas City	75	74	.503
Toledo	76	76	.500
St. Paul	62	88	.413
Louisville	59	90	.396

RESULTS SEPT. 9

Toledo 11, Louisville 7.
Minneapolis 14, Milwaukee 8.
St. Paul 4, Kansas City 3.
Columbus 6, Indianapolis 5.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Newark	102	55	.650
Baltimore	85	70	.548
Buffalo	85	72	.541
Rochester	83	74	.529
Montreal	82	74	.526
Jersey City	69	87	.442
Albany	67	89	.429
Toronto	52	104	.333

RESULTS SEPT. 9

Buffalo 8, Rochester 7.
Newark 13, Albany 3.
Only games scheduled.

World Court Month by Month

★ ★ ★

Tribunal Gets Cases Outside League; Ten Decisions Rendered in One Session

★ ★ ★

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Governments are finding their way to the World Court at The Hague more readily than ever before for a final settlement of their disputes. This is indicative of a better universal understanding and appreciation of international justice.

Proof of progress is found in the bare fact, that out of the last 10 cases which the Court dealt with, from Nov. 28, 1931, till Aug. 11, 1932, not less than eight were submitted by states for judgment and two by the Council of the League of Nations for advisory opinion. This is in striking contrast to the 10 previous cases—handled between June 9, 1928, and Sept. 28, 1931—out of which eight were submitted by the Council and only two by individual states.

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Moreover the recent 10 cases were handled in nine months, while the previous 10 cases extended over a period of more than three years. Thus, during the last year the World Court was no longer largely dependent for "work" on the Council. And still the agenda is crowded.

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On Aug. 11 the Court concluded its twenty-fifth (extraordinary) session, which began April 18. This session has been devoted, first, to the final judgment of the long-standing dispute between France and Switzerland on the free zones

COL. ROOSEVELT URGES REFORM IN PHILIPPINES

Filipino Legislature Acts to Push Education of Adults on Islands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA—The Philippine Legislature, now in session, is studying means of carrying out proposals for legal reforms and adult education which have been laid before it by Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Governor-General.

In the five months that the Governor-General has held office, he has uncovered and studied to correct oppressive laws bearing down on the small landowner and devised a scheme for the efficient reorganization of the executive department of the Government. He also conceived the idea of using the schools at night for universal adult education under government guidance, and he is marshaling committees to speed up turning these projects into realities.

The foundation of the Governor-General's plan for carrying out these forward steps without disturbing measures taken to balance the budget, was given out in his message to the Legislature recently.

"There is only one foundation upon which permanent national stability, prosperity and happiness can be raised," he pronounced, "and that is on a balanced budget."

He turned aside the easy course of borrowing to make up a widening deficit in the Insular budget, and indicated ways by which government efficiency could reduce costs. The rest of the gap is to be filled up by indirect taxes not easily felt, which are to be levied in part to replace the land tax, which now amounts in places to partial confiscation.

Of the small man, the Governor-General said: "He is the backbone of any nation, and on his well-being depends ultimately the success or failure of all." The message proposes that the legal system be altered in such a way as to correct certain "sharp practices" which are now being used by the unscrupulous to rob the small landowner of his holdings.

The executive departments of the Government plan to encourage new settlement of government land, and will bend every effort to teach modern methods of cultivation to the farmers.

The Governor-General plans to free the islands as far as possible from the present concentration upon large single export crops such as copra and rice, by giving the farmer information which will enable him to diversify intelligently. In the same way, it is hoped that certain manufactured products now imported, such as jute bags, soap, and canned goods, can be fabricated naturally and more cheaply at home.

"Last and most important," the message reads, "is education. The greatest force for good government is an informed and intelligent public opinion, which will check and punish abuse and reward intelligent disinterested service. It is my belief that the ideal we should strive to realize when our circumstances permit, is such a school system that every baby born in the Philippine Islands is entitled by right of birth to a primary education."

Lawyers Talk Loot Back From Robbers

CHICAGO, Sept. 10 (AP)—The four robbers who were busy on the nineteenth floor of a La Salle Street skyscraper might well have chosen some place other than a law office to hold up.

As it was the lawyers—six of them—talked them out of most of their loot. All six lawyers were arguing at once and under such a barrage of words the robbers returned jewelry valued at $2000 and $11 in cash. They fled with $50.

As the thieves seized the jewelry the lawyers began their arguments, declaring the lot was valueless. So the robbers gave it back. And then just to show what words will do one of the lawyers talked the thieves out of $11 of the $14 taken from him.

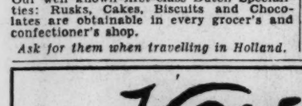
ONTARIO ESTIMATES ITS POWER COST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—According to the Dominion-Ontario seaway agreement, and a supplementary statement by the Premier, Mr. George S. Henry, of Ontario, and the Ontario Hydro Commission, the cost of power ready for transmission at Canadian power houses in the international section will be approximately $12 per horsepower, and the capital cost about $10 per horsepower.

Ontario's contribution to the Dominion, the statement read, is to be $67,202,500, and in addition to this it is estimated the cost to Ontario for power works will be $36,931,000. For interest and carrying charges, a further $13,000,000 will be necessary, making a total of slightly over $117,000,000.

The Province is obtaining cheap power, Mr. Henry said in his statement. The Dominion assumes the cost of works for navigation purposes, and the Province the cost of power plants and equipment, and the cost of joint navigation and power works is to be divided by the two governments. Ontario is also to supply at cost the necessary power for the operation of navigation works.



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Hoover Expects Legion to Shelve Eviction Issue

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 — While the Hoover Administration will make no attempt to prevent the passage of a resolution at the American Legion convention in Portland, Ore., calling for the immediate payment of the $2,400,000,000 bonus certificates due in 1945, it is understood here that the President hopes for enough friends among the Legionnaires to vote down any measure condemning the recent use of armed forces to rid Washington of the Bonus Expeditionary Force marchers.

The Administration is said to regard the bonus situation as an economic measure, but any action denouncing the use of military forces in ousting the bonus marchers would be of purely political nature and would be vigorously met. It is stated here that Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, will be joined en route to Portland by Representative Royal Johnson, a Legionnaire and defender of the President's recent course, and by Mr. Hanford MacNider, former national commander of the Legion, and, until recently, United States Minister to Canada.

The strategy of the President's friends will be to defeat all eviction resolutions in the resolutions committee. But should the committee "get out of hand" and should one or more measures of censure reach the floor of the convention, it may be necessary for Mr. Hurley to address the convention as the President's spokesman.

This is what Mr. Hurley does not wish to do, for he has been warned that such a course would bring upon him greater criticism than that leveled at Mr. F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War, when, at the recent convention of the New York Legion, he attempted to justify the eviction of the bonus marchers from Washington.

Railroads Seek Heavy Wage Cut

CHICAGO, Sept. 10 (AP)—The American railroads set the machinery in motion yesterday to cut the basic wages of their employees 20 per cent.

A vigorous opposition to the reduction was anticipated from organized labor. The nine railway executives who decided upon the step expected that the wage adjustment would go the whole route from conference table to the United States Board of Mediation and finally to arbitration.

Nevertheless the railroads express a hope to trim their pay rolls next Feb. 1 to a figure 10 per cent lower than the current rates promulgated, as a voluntary 10 per cent reduction for one year last February.

Although this was but a committee recommendation, it was considered a foregone conclusion that every railroad would serve notice on its brotherhood and union workers in accordance with the joint decision.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

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Grant Judkins, Lexington, Mass.
Dora West, Lexington, Mass.
Virginia Kelley, Lexington, Mass.
Elizabeth M. Kelley, Lexington, Mass.
Mrs. P. H. Napier, Washington, D. C.
P. H. Napier, Washington, D. C.
Miss Jane I. Vrooman, Washington, D. C.
Miss Marian A. Zimmerman, Washington D. C.
Mrs. Hatty May Nash, Somerville, Mass.
Mrs. E. Laura Smith, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. Albert J. Heath, Evanston, Ill.
Albert J. Heath, Evanston, Ill.
Mrs. Helen Kerr-Blackmer, Paris, France.
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One of the World's Busiest Waterways

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© A. E. Young

SOO CANALS AT SAULT SAINTE MARIE, MICH.

Upper Picture—Small Freighter Locking Up at the Soo. Lower Picture—General View of Locks at Soo. Three Vessels Are to Be Seen Entering the Locks From Below at the Same Moment.

Soo Canals One of Keys To United States Industry

Busy Waterway Takes on New Importance With Plans for Development of Lakes-to-Sea Canal Now Being Worked Out

By JAMES B. HOLM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

FEW, if any, better investments have ever been made by the people of the United States than the money spent for the improvement of the St. Mary's River, at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. There the great government locks are located. The little zone at the Soo is for Americans, one of the most important in the entire country. It is not only one of the busiest waterways in the world but it is a prime necessity for the continuance of modern American industry. With a lakes-to-sea canal now being worked out by this country and Canada, it takes on increased importance.

The prosperity of this country has come to depend to an astonishing degree on the continued and steady operation of the Soo locks and canals. This little spot far up in the northern fastness is indeed a key position to the best traffic on these five inland seas. It is the neck of the bottle through which flows milk that feeds the giant below, called American Industry.

The red ore that comes down from the north through this narrow man-made channel, is the food that nourishes the steel business, a basic industry of the nation. The importance of the Soo locks is entirely out of proportion to the comparatively trivial sums spent in constructing them. The Soo locks save the country more money each year than they cost in the first place.

Carry More Traffic

Figures show that the Soo canals carry more traffic every year than the Panama, Suez, Kiel and Manchester ship canals combined! That's how much business is done there but very little is heard about it. The total freight carried through both the American and Canadian canals in 1930 was 72,897,752 tons. The value of this freight was in the neighborhood of $760,000,000. In peak years it has passed the $1,000,000,000 mark. The total value of the registered American vessels going through the canal in 1930 was a little more than $200,000,000. Canadian ships were worth $41,000,000. The record year for freight was 1929 when 92,622,017 tons went through.

According to Supt. Isaac DeYoung of the locks, the records show that in 1930 a total of 16,818 vessels went through the Soo, there being 12,661 lockages necessary to put them through. When possible more than one vessel is locked through at a time. Of course the total includes the same ships over and over in many cases but it makes a gigantic array. On July 5, 1923, there passed through the locks 147 vessels, carrying 692,703 tons of freight. The average number of vessels locked up and down is about 100 daily. In 1929 nearly 20,000 vessels passed through the canals.

The 20,000 vessels that passed that year would make up a grand fleet that would be an impressive sight. If we allow 1000 feet of space for each freighter and were to set them all in a line it would stretch out nearly 4000 miles. That couldn't be done on the Great Lakes unless the line were to be doubled and bent. If those vessels should pass before us at the rate of 15 miles an hour we would have to sit on our reviewing stand 11 days and nights before the last freighter steamed past. Maybe less space could be allowed for the smaller vessels but not for the larger ones some of which are more than 600 feet in length. The freighter LeMoyne, put in service a few years ago, is 625 feet long.

When the volume of traffic is mentioned most people are astonished to learn that no tolls are charged. This is true on both the American and Canadian sides. No questions are asked. Any vessel can go through regardless of size and nationality.

Mr. DeYoung points out that a vast income would become available if tolls were charged as at other big canals.

"Take any year, 1923, for instance," he says. "In that year the tonnage going through the American canals alone was 89,121,000 tons. Assuming that the improvements along the St. Mary's River have effected a saving of only a dollar a ton on freight costs, and deducting annual maintenance costs and interest on the investment at $1,621,000, this makes an annual saving to the American people of $87,621,000."

The American Government now has approximately $27,000,000 actually invested in St. Mary's River improvements, including locks, canals, channel dredging and minor works. It is on these figures that Mr. DeYoung makes his estimate.

"If the same rate of tolls were charged as prevail at the Suez Canal," he says, "we would have a total income of about $118,710,000 for the year, which is about four and four-tenths times the cost of all the improvements here. At the Panama rate our yearly income would be around $73,000,000."

This is a pretty fair saving for the American people and indirectly helps considerably to reduce the cost of living.

New York harbor, conceded to be the greatest in the world, in busy years handles about 90,000,000 tons of freight, so that the Soo traffic compares favorably with the greatest shipping center and it operates only about eight months in the year. From early in December until the fore part of April the lakes are ice bound.

Nearly two-thirds of the freight traffic going through the Soo is made up of iron ore. In 1930 ore to the extent of 47,050,854 tons passed the locks. Eastbound grain and westbound coal are other big items. The bulk of all Great Lakes traffic passes the Soo at one time or other.

Produces 85 Per Cent

The Lake Superior country produces 85 per cent of the iron and 10 per cent of the country's copper. The Northwest also grows millions of bushels of wheat. These products must travel eastward and southward.

Long ago it was found that ore, coal and limestone could be assembled for steel making more cheaply on or near the shores of the lower lakes than in other places. Hence they commenced to bring the ore down in an ever-increasing caravan of vessels. As the country grew and the use of iron and steel became more general, sections of western New York, western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois leaped into development and prosperity on a great scale. The all-water route for iron ore from Lake Superior gave these sections a big advantage — one they otherwise would not have enjoyed. The iron and steel business "made" the middle West because of the Soo canals and today this dependence continues. The center of the steel business has moved farther and farther westward so that the Chicago district is now one of the most important in the country.

Canada had the honor of building the first lock at the Soo. The bateaux of the woodsmen could not navigate the swift rapids of the river and in 1798 two locks of about 38 feet length and a nine-foot lift, were constructed. They were made of logs and ox teams pulled the bateaux through. American troops destroyed these locks in the War of 1812.

First Lock in 1855

On the American side the State of Michigan constructed the first lock in 1855. The first United States Government lock was finished in 1881. It is now unused, being too small for most lake craft. Other locks were finished in 1895, 1914 and 1919. The four locks range from 350 to 1350 feet in length, with a depth of from 18 to 24½ feet.

The surface of Lake Superior is naturally about 22 feet above that of Lake Huron. The two lakes are connected by St. Mary's River, the greatest fall being at the rapids, or "sault," as the French settlers put it, where the river drops from 17 to 21 feet in less than a mile, over a shallow, rocky bottom. These rapids made navigation impossible until the canals and locks were constructed. The United States now has the four locks mentioned, and Canada one.

It is worth noting that the first lock at the canal was built in the face of strong opposition. No less a statesman than Henry Clay declared in the United States Senate that "the place of the work was quite beyond the remotest settlement of the United States, if not in the moon." The faith of the early promoters has been justified to the extent that an important leg of the nation's industry now rests upon the Soo canals.

There is always an element of the dramatic at the Soo, too. In December, 1926, more than 200 big lake freighters were held fast in the ice by a sudden freeze and the struggle to release them was one of the epics of that section.

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ON THIRD AVENUE IN BIRMINGHAM

AUSTRIA'S LOAN IS CALLED MERE 'DROP IN OCEAN'

Lack of Internal Reform Keeps Nation Near Brink of Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Events leading to Austria's acceptance of the League of Nations terms for a loan and to the formation of an economy commission to carry out the terms brought critical times to the Dollfuss Government.

When the Chancellor returned from Lausanne, he found himself in the unenviable position of having worked for something of doubtful value to most Austrians. Only by the support of the Heimatbloc—the small party of eight Right radicals—was he able to secure a parliamentary majority of one vote over the opposition of the Social Democrats and the Pan Germans. Rejected by the Senate, the Protocol was later passed by a second special sitting of parliament.

Supporters of the loan maintained that it was essential for the stability of the currency and to restore foreign confidence in Austria. If the loan were not accepted, the report of a leading bank declared, then foreign capital would reply by a long credit blockade, and a repetition of Austria's experiences for the first four years after the war was visualized.

This possibility, however, did not greatly alarm the opponents of the loan because of their conviction, that international finance had too much to lose by a new collapse of Austria and its consequent effects in the unstable states around it, and the loan can be only a very temporary help.

Help for Currency

The loan is not intended for productive purposes, but to protect the currency, mainly through the conversion of existing short-term credits from the Bank of England (100,000,000 schillings) and from the Bank for International Settlements (90,000,000 schillings) into long term, and the extension of certain other foreign credits granted to private corporations. Of the nominal value of the loan, 390,000,000 schillings ($43,000,000 at 7 schillings to $1) it is unlikely that it will yield more than 50,000,000 schillings of new money.

That the loan is but a drop in the ocean is obvious from an examination of Austria's financial conditions. The budget deficit for 1931 was 322,000,000 schillings (including 100,000,000 schillings from the Creditanstalt) and the continued increased losses on the state railways and decreases in estimated revenues in 1932 only make the position worse. This loan will neither balance the budget nor avert the consequences of the heavy losses of the Creditanstalt, and it is very improbable that it will enable Austria to abandon its existing transfer moratorium on foreign debts, so that it can pay once again its debtors in a normal way, as certain foreign bankers expect.

Much talk is heard here respecting the restoration of confidence in Austria on the part of foreign capital, but recent events are not likely to help on this movement very much. Austria's default in the case of the second League of Nations' loan has certainly not helped matters.

High Prices in Austria

Were Austria intent upon "reconstruction from within" it would have introduced economy measures before considering the acceptance of the new loan, but instead, even the recommendations of Dr. Herold, the Swiss expert, concerning measures for the rehabilitation of the state railways have been postponed until the fall. All that has been practically achieved is to impose new taxes and so lay upon private industry far heavier burdens than it can bear.

Austria, today, is one of the dearest states in Europe, mainly because, while in other states the fall in wholesale prices has found its counterpart in retail prices, here such a movement has been prevented by the heavy state charges which enter into all prices. At the moment the abnormal differences between the exchange rate of the schilling at home and abroad is maintained by the foreign valuta obtained from foreign tourist traffic, but it is questionable whether it can be maintained long after the season closes.

The lack of unity among the Austrian parties themselves regarding the acceptance of the new loan will not help to inspire the confidence of foreign investors. Sooner or later it will have to be realized that two things are essential for Austrian reconstruction—the inclusion of this state in some larger economic unit, probably a Danubian confederation of some sort, so that it has wider markets for its products, and also a deeper conviction among the Austrians that more practical measures of self-help by themselves are a necessity.

At the moment, only the Austrians seem sufficiently convinced of the needs for markets, and only the foreigners, that Austria should be less dependent upon outside aid and more willing to work out things for itself.

EXPLOSION INQUIRY BEGINS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—An investigation into the explosion aboard the steamer Observation in New York harbor yesterday was ordered by the Commerce Department. Mr. Dickerson N. Hoover, assistant director of the bureau, left for New York, where he will join others of his force in an effort to fix responsibility. He ordered the New Haven, Conn., board of local inspectors to proceed to New York to begin the investigation.

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OTTAWA SOUGHT TRADE REVIVAL, CAZALET AVERS

Empire Treaties Aimed at No Country, He Says, in Boston Interview

Any benefit that may accrue to the British Empire as a result of the trade treaties recently signed at Ottawa is certain to effect an improvement in the trade of the rest of the world, in the opinion of Capt. V. A. Cazalet, member of the British Parliament, who is on a visit to Boston after an extended tour of Canada. The treaties which grew out of the Imperial Economic Conference, he said, were aimed at no country, but were agreed upon for the sole purpose of stimulating the flow of trade.

It is impossible to discuss the treaties in detail, he says, since the details will not be given to the public until the whole question comes before the parliaments of Britain and the Dominions. But sufficient information is available to show that the treaties will have a beneficial effect upon the export trade of Britain and the sister nations of the Empire. Britain's existence, he added, largely depends upon its export trade, since Britain is perhaps the greatest manufacturing country in the world. With the marked increase in tariff walls on the Continent and elsewhere it is necessary to do something to assist trade which was gradually falling into a stagnant condition.

The Ottawa Conference offered hope. It has not proved disappointing. And it has not, Captain Cazalet explained, closed the doors against other countries for subsequent trade arrangements. Rather has it given a lead to the rest of the world, showing how one group of nations can organize along the right lines for trade purposes.

Tariff matters in Britain, Captain Cazalet held, have been divorced from politics. The whole question has been placed in the hands of an independent advisory committee, of which Sir George May is the head, and a member of Parliament has no more influence with that committee than any other person would have. In such circumstances, therefore, the lobbying and log-rolling experienced in other countries in connection with tariff issues is entirely absent.

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EDUCATIONAL

Forestry As a Career

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Dean:

I have completed my high school course and do not know what to do I think I would like to prepare for forestry work. Where can I prepare myself? What should I study in a course in forestry? What opportunity would I have for employment after completing the course and how much would it cost me to attend a forestry school? I live in the city, but I have spent several summers in the country and like the woods. Sincerely, Bill.

* * *

Dear Bill:

In reply to your inquiry, I quote from a statement made to me recently by Mr. Gifford Pinchot, former Chief Forester of the United States:

> The first step in considering forestry as a profession is for the prospective student to determine whether his conception of forestry is well founded. In forestry a man is either altogether at home or very much out of place. Unless he has the compelling love of the woods life and the forester's work, he should keep out of it.
>
> The graduate who takes up forestry will often find the field work exceedingly hard, for it combines exacting mental work with strenuous physical labor under conditions which make each one peculiarly trying. Working in the woods differs profoundly from camp life as it is usually understood. Foresters get a certain amount of recreation . . . but the line between work and play is sharply drawn.
>
> In my judgment, the best course for the prospective forester to pursue is: First, a full course at a university or college, during which time he should acquire some knowledge of the auxiliary subjects necessary; second, a course at a recognized forestry school, preferably where practical work in the woods goes hand in hand with theoretical instruction.

New Profession

You will be interested also in the following quotation from "Forestry as a Career," a bulletin prepared by Dean Henry S. Graves, School of Forestry, Yale University, and published by the National Research Council, Washington, D. C.:

> Forestry is a new profession. It deals with the management, use and perpetuation of forests, and with the handling and utilization of their products. It has to do with a natural resource that is of great importance to many industries and to the welfare of the whole nation. Forestry is intimately concerned with vital industrial and economic problems of today as well as of the future. It touches the interests of the lumber and wood-using industries that employ in the aggregate no less than a million persons. The products of the forest, in one form or other, enter into one's everyday life more intimately than most other materials and their continued supply at reasonable prices is of immediate importance to every citizen. Forestry deals with land utilization on a large scale, with problems of the industrial upbuilding of local communities in forest regions, with protecting the sources of water supplies, and with securing other public benefits that are derived from the existence of well-managed forests. It is an outdoor profession bringing the forester into contact with nature and with the problems of making the resources that nature has provided of greater service to the people of the country. The absorbing interest of the forester's work, the opportunities to deal with problems of great importance in building up our industries, the chance to contribute to an undertaking that is of great service to the welfare of the nation, are reasons why many men are attracted to forestry as a career.

I suggest, Bill, that you write to some of the following schools of forestry for their bulletins describing courses, studies and costs: Yale University, School of Forestry, New Haven, Conn.; University of Michigan, School of Forestry and Conservation, Ann Arbor, Mich.; New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse, N. Y.; Cornell University, Division of Forestry, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.; Oregon Agricultural College School of Forestry, Corvallis, Ore.; University of Washington, College of Forestry, Seattle, Wash.; University of California, Department of Forestry, College of Agriculture, Berkeley, Calif., and Pennsylvania State College, Department of Forestry, School of Agriculture, State College, Penna. Other good schools of forestry are listed in the bulletin of the National Research Council from which I have just quoted.

Yale University was one of the first collegiate institutions in the United States to offer professional training in forestry. Its course includes forest pathology, forest soils, forest entomology, forest surveying, forest finance; the properties, uses and identification of wood; lumbering, forest policy, the economics of forestry, etc. This school is organized on a graduate basis and admits graduates of scientific schools, colleges and universities of high standing as candidates for the degree of master of forestry. During the preliminary undergraduate college course candidates must have taken botany, zoölogy, physics, inorganic chemistry, geology, economics, trigonometry, and either French or German. This will suggest some of the fields of study you should pursue in your undergraduate course in college if you are ambitious to become a professional forester. The work in forestry at Harvard University is also on a graduate basis. Most of the institutions provide a four-year undergraduate course including both basic and professional subjects.

What Graduates Do

Graduates of schools of forestry become forest rangers, logging engineers, enter the lumber business, become connected with the pulp and paper industry; become investigators, technicians, and executives in wood-using industries; become city, county and state foresters; teach forestry in departments, divisions, and schools of forestry in universities; enter the United States Forestry Service, the Federal Indian Service, the National Park Service, and the United States Biological Survey, enter foreign timber development projects, and do consulting work. Men with forestry training are also at work as purchasing agents, salesmen of building materials, managers of rubber plantations, and experts in wild life management. As a rule forestry schools are able to place a large percentage of their graduates in some phase of forestry work.

Visit your nearest library, Bill, and read "The Training of a Forester," by Gifford Pinchot. Consult also "Opportunities of Today for Boys and Girls," by Jackson, Deming and Bemis, for the excellent article by Capt. S. T. Dana, United States Forestry Service, on "Forest Pursuits." Write to the School of Forestry and Conservation, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., for the leaflet, "Forestry as a Profession," by Prof. E. V. Jotter. Consult Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature in your library for magazine articles listed under forestry. Read some of the articles in Nature Magazine, official organ of the American Nature Association, Washington, D. C., and in American Forestry, official organ of the American Forestry Association, Washington, D. C. At the end of the articles on forestry in the New International Encyclopedia and the Encyclopedia Britannica you will find a list of books on forestry.

As a professional forester, Bill, it should be your privilege to play a part in the crystallization of public thought for the proper care of forests, to bring about better utilization of forest products, to serve those industries dependent upon forests by helping to insure for them, through scientific forest management, an adequate supply of raw material; and finally, to play a part in a great conservation movement.

Sincerely,

HARRY E. STONE,
Dean of Men, the West Virginia University.

Both Photos THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-H. Armstrong Roberts

IT IS THEIR WAY—TO "BURST" INTO A RUN

Spontaneity is precious in the child, and running, jumping or shouting are only a few of the means of expressing it. The parent or teacher who guides the child by something better than inhibition or restraint will not compel him to cram all his spontaneity into his play. Rather, it will be a natural charm bursting forth freely and happily in all his work and study.

Children and Disarmament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Salisbury, S. Rhodesia

DO CHILDREN know the meaning of disarmament? The most that children usually know of war is that it affords them amusement with toy guns and tin soldiers. Take the guns away and the small boy will not think of it so highly. And if they are shown the havoc which the big guns do, they will begin to think. And is not "playing at soldiers" simply sowing the first seeds of war? What else is a gun for but to kill folks with? The child knows of no other purpose. If we want disarmament we must disarm our thoughts of war, and begin at the cradle.

There are some who would no doubt laugh at the idea of teaching children what the League of Nations is so busy about. But the future citizens of the world are expected to carry on the good work of the present, and insure the permanent effect of our efforts. Children must, therefore, be adequately educated against war and all its resultant havoc.

The absence of a gun does not of course prevent man from wanting to kill; the desire to kill must be uprooted and in its place love and tolerance must be firmly planted.

While happenings in the Far East prove how difficult it is at the present time to prevent war, although with so many factors working to overcome it, there is certain to be a gradual change, and ultimately all the good seed sown will bear fruit. War leaves a trail of blood, wholesale destruction, desolated homes, impoverished countries and a bewildered people. Therefore it is a responsibility which we cannot and must not shirk, that of teaching the young how to eradicate this evil.

There is so much good in every nation which could be brought out for everyone's mutual benefit. The best our country has to offer should be shared for the good of others.

If children are taught to regard other nations with interest and respect, their attitude will be a foundation upon which to build a nation of peace lovers, and lovers of all that is good and beautiful. Pride of country need not be sacrificed in the broader issues, but children should be taught the value of upholding the best traditions of their own native land.

The rising generation has a stupendous task before it, but careful teaching in the present will eventually bear fruit.

We can do much in the present to guide young people into channels of right thought.

Speaking on disarmament the following from General Smuts is of vital interest:

"There could be no peace in the world in which there was no social justice, no honor and respect among the nations. There must be a rule of justice and fair play. There must be a permanent institution continually controlling its application and the means and temptation to use private force must be carefully limited and controlled. These were the essential conditions of good order within the state, and they were no less the essential foundations of international order and peace."

Good Habits Upstage

While visiting in a family where there were two small children, I was impressed with the fact that the young mother did not put undue emphasis on several habits which she was trying to have her little ones break. In fact, she almost ignored the undesirable habits' existence in her efforts to keep before the children the new pattern of conduct which she was trying to have them inculcate into their lives.

"By continually harping on their shortcomings," she explained, "I would make them loom so large in the children's eyes that they might become discouraged from the start. This would defeat the very purpose I have in mind. By bringing the patterns of good conduct to the front part of the stage and relegating their shortcomings to the rear their energies and efforts are constructively engaged. The less said about the old habit, in my estimation, the better, so long as a good habit adequate for filling its place is being built up. I try to make the child feel that the new and better habit is a fine desirable thing well within his reach, and then I keep it, instead of the tabooed one, before him."

"Your plan certainly seems to bring the desired result without the usual amount of friction," I commented. A. C. H.

To Regain Community Values

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne, Vic.

TO INVESTIGATE the question of revising the curriculums of the various types of state schools in Victoria, a committee has been appointed by the Minister for Education. It is presided over by the vice - principal of the Victorian Teachers' College, Mr. G. S. Browne, who closely examined the subject while in the United States last year, and later made a report to the Education Department.

On the appointment of the committee, whose investigations will extend over a year, the director of education, Mr. M. P. Hansen, said that most countries had revised their school curriculums, but Australia has lagged behind. In the elementary school curriculum, the committee would probably find much deadweight that should be scrapped. It would also probably find that new orientation of old subjects was necessary, and even that new subjects should be introduced. The object of the revision was to insure that the time the pupils spent at school was spent to the best advantage in developing them as future citizens.

Mr. George A. Osborne, inspector of schools, and a member of the committee, said that the Victorian education authorities must face the fact that its system was too academic and formal, and too little concerned with life and the development of power in the individual.

"We tend," he said, "to think more of the amount of knowledge we can instill into the minds of the pupils, and too little of the development of thought, reasoning power, initiative, resourcefulness, ability to attack new problems, and of adjustment to life as a whole. We think more of the result than the method; more of the subject than of the pupil.

"The new system should be one in which the ideal of social service underlies every educational activity. It must recognize the interests, aptitudes, capacities and needs of both the weak and the gifted pupils. It must be built on the principle that education is adjustment to life as a whole, and not simply a regimen of mental training."

Mr. Osborne suggested that the amount of mathematical work should be decreased by the removal of such items as were useless to the pupils—items which belonged only to the school, and not to life. The amount of time devoted to speech training and to literature should be increased—the former for its usefulness and the latter for its development of the appreciation of the beautiful. History and geography should be taught as one social science, and the content be varied to stress the progress of man and his social developments Current events, of local and world importance, should occupy a short period every day. An underlying purpose should be the development of world friendship.

Educational handwork, he continued, and occupations of a more varied nature, should be introduced into all junior grades on the lines of the new activity program in the United States. There should be more forms of shopwork for all senior pupils for the discovery of aptitudes and for the extension of general knowledge.

More attention, said Mr. Osborne, should be given to music, vocal and instrumental, and to creative art. So that these important subjects might be more fully developed, they should be taught not as general subjects by the general grade teacher but by the best qualified music and art teachers on the school staff.

Mr. Browne, chairman of the committee, in an address to the Melbourne Rotary Club, said that the present curriculum was clogged with formal and artificial material which had lost its community value.

"Hundreds of children," he said, "have had their natural love of learning deadened by the formal catalogue of information set before them as their educational meal. The new curriculum should be based upon an understanding of the way in which children learn.

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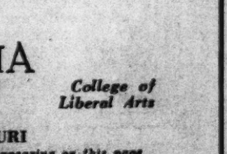

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EDUCATIONAL

Journalism As Education

By JOHN E. DREWRY

Head of School of Journalism, University of Georgia; Formerly President, American Association of Teachers of Journalism; Secretary, National Joint Committee on Education and Practice in Journalism.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

II

IN ADDITION to the students who are working for the journalism degree, courses in schools of journalism are attracting an increasing number of university men and women who appreciate the fact that the study of journalism has cultural as well as professional value.

In electing the basic course in reporting and news writing, for example, these students foresee the possibilities of training in exact observation and accuracy, as well as in concise and effective writing. Moreover, through the practical assignments in "covering" various lectures and events of a scientific, æsthetic, and literary nature, this course offers the student a means of broadening his interests and understanding, and at the same time vitalizes his instruction received in other departments of the university.

"Reporting calls for the use of the news story form that is as definite and exacting as any of the forms known to prose," Prof. Lawrence W. Murphy of the University of Illinois has pointed out. "It calls for the handling of subject matter at least comparable to the subject matter of college themes in rhetoric. Here, then, is work that has cultural values at least as great as work in rhetoric—and rhetoric is the only subject in the liberal arts college that all students are required to take."

Cultural Value

Further evidence of the cultural value of journalism, as indicated by the single course in reporting, has been assembled by Professor Murphy, who writes:

"A student who has written news stories of university lectures on science, literature, art, music, business, industry, education, and other subjects has been sharing in cultural advantages in a notable degree. A student who has interviewed university authorities on the subject of their specialization has shared in cultural advantages to a notable degree. A student who has learned something about human nature by learning to appeal to a large reading public has shared in cultural advantages to a notable degree. A student who has learned to mingle with persons in various walks of life and to converse with them on problems of the day has shared in cultural advantages to a notable degree. If there is one course in the university which has a chance to enlarge the horizon of the student it is the course in reporting."

The magazine course attracts many students who appreciate the fact that current periodicals are the principal medium for the dissemination of much important contemporary thought and literature, and hence this course serves a cultural purpose comparable to that of an American literature course in the English department.

Mr. Thomas B. Wells, until recently editor of Harper's Magazine, has emphasized the educational and cultural significance of periodicals. "In them a tremendous amount of new knowledge has been disseminated," he has written. "Their influence seems to me greater than that of any save a few books. . . . In the field of science, of education, of industry, of history, and of biography, and in their human documents . . . they exert a very social force." Mr. Wells pointed to the fact that the magazine makes available "the best thought of the world's best minds on the subjects about which they probably will never write books."

In the same way, the courses in the history and "principles of journalism" are electives of those students who would know more about the press as a great social agency. Other courses taught in schools of journalism satisfy the demands of students for cultural study in a similar way. As Professor Murphy has stated, "Journalism courses, though still in the experimental period, can be shown to have a high culture content hour for hour beside some of the old line courses. Coupled with them, and not given in place of them, the journalism courses offer significant values."

Its Relation to English

A consideration of the cultural aspects of journalism suggests its relationships to the work of the department of English.

Although the first courses in journalism were taught by English instructors, and were concerned essentially with writing, many English professors today look with haughty disdain not only upon schools of journalism, but also on newspapers. These self-ordained custodians of belles-lettres apparently are either ignorant of the school of journalism program or cannot, with good grace, countenance the success and growth of what was once but a single course in their own departments.

Dr. Allen Sinclair Will of Columbia University, a practicing journalist whose professional career has included responsible posts on the Baltimore Sun, Philadelphia Public Ledger and New York Times, defends newspaper English against the common complaint of campus critics.

"The English used at the present time in the best newspapers," he says, "as one may easily learn from looking over their pages, is not inferior to that which may be seen in current literature finding acceptation from a large body of readers." If one will examine the first pages of the good newspapers in the leading cities, he will be likely to find the English in their columns all but impeccable, according to the best standards of literary expression in the United States.

"It will be understood, of course, that newspapers do not use or wish to use Victorian English. Their preference is for the vigorous American speech current among intelligent and cultivated people at the present time. Most of them admit no slang to their columns devoted to general news, and even in the columns devoted to sports the use of slang and jargon is being discarded."

English teachers have not been alone among the academic critics of schools of journalism and the newspaper. Campus scientists have not always been friendly to the fourth estate. This may be because the newspaper aims at clarity. The research scientist, it should be remembered, tends to be sniffy about a colleague who succeeds in achieving a public understanding of his specialty. Such a person must bear the opprobrious label of "popularizer." Dr. Walter B. Pitkin of Columbia University has a pertinent comment in this connection. He once enumerated the essential characteristics of a "scientist" as these: a grant from one of the foundations, a private laboratory, a staff of assistants, relief from all teaching duties, and an inability to express the results of his research in comprehensible English.

Changing Attitude

One should not, however, conclude that even a majority of English teachers and campus scientists look askance on journalism. Only recently Dr. R. L. Lyman of the University of Chicago, president of the National Council of English Teachers recommended "a discriminating use of the modern newspaper" in schools and colleges. He said that "English teachers in general today do not hold newspapers in contempt." Commenting upon newspaper English, Dr. Lyman said:

"The essence of good writing is to have something to say on a vital subject, to say it tersely and with punch, and to make it a challenge to the reader to think about the world he lives in, to make him conscious of his civic duties.

"Newspaper English is virile. It is close to everyday life, close to the vernacular, and newspaper writers are striving to make it readable. We teachers realize that the work of the world has got to be done, that a newspaper man cannot take a month to polish up a piece of work.

"The sincere product of any person who has skill in his profession is worthy of high regard and is usually meritorious."

Perhaps the best indication of the real relationship between journalism and literature is the fact that the men and women who produce what ultimately bears the label of literature are, for the most part, those who have had newspaper experience. An impressive list of contemporary writers with a city room background could be marshaled. ". . . The tidal wave of books proceeding from journalistic authors must be regarded as an indication of their literary ability," Doctor Will has observed. They have almost preempted the control of literary style in American fiction, and have made large excursions into history and biography."

G. Bernard Shaw, the eminent British critic, has proudly proclaimed himself a journalist. "Journalism is the highest form of literature, for all the highest literature is journalism," he once wrote. "I . . . am a journalist, proud of it, deliberately cutting out of my works all that is not journalism, convinced that nothing that is not journalism will live long as literature, or be of any use whilst it does live . . . The journalist writes about all people and about all time . . . let others cultivate what they call literature; journalism for me!"

[This is the second of three articles on this subject. The first appeared Sept. 3.]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - Keystone-Underwood

READY FOR SCHOOL

Faces clean, hair combed, lunches packed, books in hand—what a parting satisfaction to the mother, what an approaching delight to the teacher! Most children receive better clothes because of going to school. This call for cleanliness and for a general "fixing up" is one of education's most valuable requirements and one of her best benefactions. After which let both the home and the school help the child to be what he appears to be. True education brings out the true self.

Popularity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE HEAR much today of youthful follies and the word "popularity," frequently on the lips of the high school and college generation, is apt to be a source of great annoyance and puzzlement to their parents. Being a young mother of three I am still near enough to school days to be sympathetic, yet mine is also the parent's viewpoint.

The desire to be sociable and to be liked is commendable. Some, however, confuse true popularity with flashy behavior, not realizing that the latter is just a glittering bubble which bursts at the arrival of more noise and shine. Well-meaning boys and girls who associate with the conspicuous type are often thereby kept from the worthy groups they really care to join; since all are judged by their friends, and they want to be popular.

Naturally, the lovable qualities of character which enable one to get along with others are the first requirement in the achievement of popularity. But more is necessary. Sitting back with folded hands never makes any dream come true. The young person must make an effort to make and keep friends.

Another requirement might be called simply "Kindness." I remember well an evening which had begun unhappily for me. Suddenly a lovely girl, whose dance card was always full, drew me into her chatting circle, introducing me to this out-of-town girl and this local boy—seen-but-never-met until I had several new and interesting acquaintances. Instead of being a wallflower I was at once, in the center of activities. Needless to say, that kind little act endeared that girl to me as similar kindnesses had endeared others to her until she was one of the town's most popular girls.

A wise question to ask oneself is: "Am I willing to help make a good time, to take part in current activities?" One boy had never been particularly interested in games but he knew that many others were, so he set about learning everything from "Flinch" to golf. He cultivated a natural enthusiasm for play besides being able to fill in acceptably wherever he was. The girl who can tinkle gay tunes on the piano for the others to dance by, tell good jokes or match her brother's skill in various stunts, is always in demand. A hobby vitally interesting to one person is sure to interest others.

"But that's all general advice," I hear Tom and Nancy protesting together. "Tell us how to start off with a bang!"

So to Tom I would suggest that he invite his friends to a wienie roast, a skating party with a bonfire on the ice, a beach picnic, a "different" frolic, choosing according to climatic conditions and the majority taste. He might provide the "eats" or ask each one to bring something good. A young married couple or two would help out the host in entertaining as well as providing the little touch of chaperonage desired by the well-bred.

To Nancy I would say, "Give unusual little parties at home." Be sure everyone is at ease. They will be if sufficient variety of entertainment is provided—not everyone likes the same things you know. Have simple refreshments, letting the shy ones help. Or you could serve buffet style—this never fails to spread sociability. Playing hostess is the best way in the world for a girl to lose her self-consciousness and acquire a poise that will not desert at a critical time. Can you make good fudge? Then ask your friends in after school or on Saturday afternoons, if the party is out of the question, or if it is not, why, add this to your entertaining."

No one method nor all will bring genuine popularity in a moment. True popularity is of sterling quality—it must be tried and proven true by others. So it is best to broaden one's interests and be worthy of friendship. Then one will be popular.

Children's Agricultural Clubs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oslo, Norway

THE idea of starting agricultural clubs for children was initiated some years ago by Mr. R. Björnstad, who himself had passed through an agricultural college. Touring from one district to another to find persons able and willing to take up the work locally, he met with much success and as a result several clubs were constituted. Children from 10 years upward were enrolled, and as a preliminary were given one simple task, such as the cultivation of a special plant.

When general interest had been sufficiently awakened a field was obtained to be used as a demonstration lesson. The next step was to get a few pigs, then hens were added, and by degrees the development went on. The children showed both interest and aptitude. Through these clubs vegetables have been introduced to remote districts where they were formerly unknown. Parents see the results obtained by the children by the use of new and improved methods. They see children grow turnips twice as big as they themselves have been able to produce and quite naturally they begin to ask how these results have been attained. As a result, a new kind of coöperation springs up between the two generations, and the next time the agriculturist comes round to inspect the children's fields, the father also comes to hear what he has to say.

The custom of giving children a piece of land of their own to cultivate is an old one in Norway. Sometimes they are also given the charge of a domestic animal. What the clubs bring in addition is the inspector, who goes round from district to district to teach the children how to prepare the soil, how to sow or plant, how to keep weeds away, how to harvest, and, lastly, how to conserve. The child is obliged to keep account of what he sows or plants, together with his expenses and so on, and in this manner he learns the value of work and money. The money earned is his own to do what he likes with. He may expend it on the purchase of a new plant or animal or he may put it into a savings bank for future use. Work on the land interests children in staying out in the country. Quite naturally they love all growing things, and when this growing thing is intrusted to their individual care, the children see that it is well looked after.

In several parts of Norway it is possible to see what can be done when the ground is fully utilized. For instance, in Hardanger, a mountainous fjord district on the west coast with no large level areas, one would not expect to find extensive fruit growing, yet this district is famous for its fine fruit. In some places there are as many as 16 fruit trees to each inhabitant. There is a saying: "Where no plow can go, where no scythe can reach, there a tree may grow." In accordance with this saying a tree is planted wherever rich soil is found, even though it may be among boulders, or in very steep places, with just sufficient space for a tree. There are few large regular orchards to be seen, but many irregular ones. All the trees are well cared for, they generally constitute the principal income of the family. The children are therefore taught early to respect and love the fruit trees. A good harvest means better times for the family.

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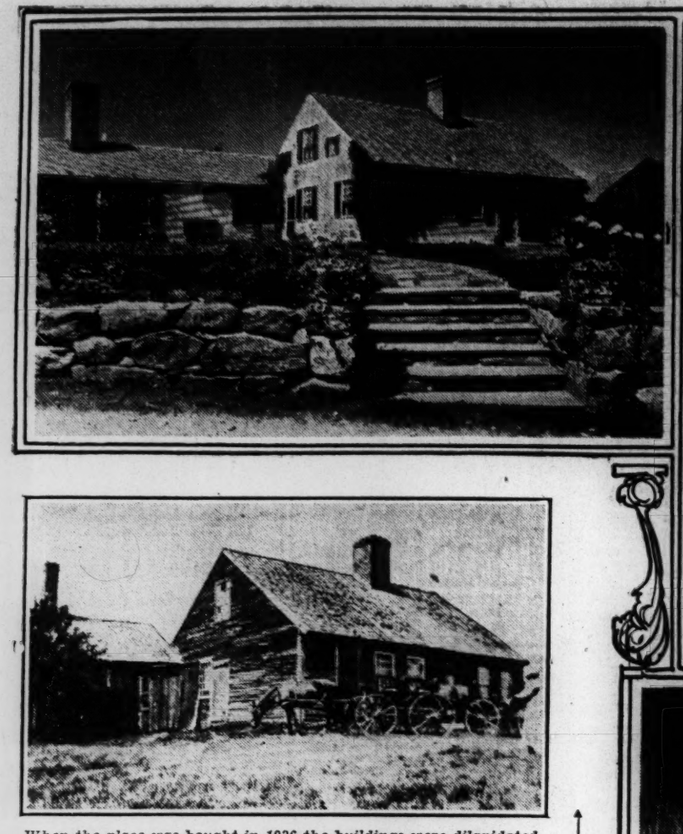


When the place was bought in 1926 the buildings were dilapidated and held no promise of their present development

Dunhuntun, the End of a Quest

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

THE attractions of a recently visited country home in Peterboro, N. H., are so unusual in quality as to give it a place quite by itself in one's recollection of the many that may have been seen. This impression is not made by its extent or costliness, nor by novelties in building or in furnishing, for simplicity in manner and in materials prevails throughout.

Perhaps most pleasing is the conception as a whole, in which a simple cottage type of farmhouse of about 1770, with its barn and sheds, has been unchanged in its lay out. Meanwhile the remodeled interiors have been but very slightly altered in producing a home in which every convenience and comfort of modern living for a family and merous guests is found in surroundings of extraordinary taste. The natural-ground contours of the site—a hill-top backed by a low mountain—have been modified only enough to utilize the area best, the few terraces having low retaining walls of weathered field stone, laid dry as farmers' walls always were.

It was only after several years of quiet hunting that Mr. William H. Mayo came upon the place which had about it the essentials he desired. These were: an old-time, one-story farmhouse, as originally built; three or more barns and sheds together; a broad mountain and country view. Dozens of offerings had been inspected and declined, until friends and owners rated him hopeless to please. Instantly, on seeing the last, he said, "This is it." Within a round hour the first papers transferring the property were passed—and now he calls it Dunhuntun.

In many people's opinion, probably most, the wisdom of utilizing the old house would have been doubted or denied. To this buyer it was a welcomed opportunity that was promptly undertaken and given complete personal direction. Business interests had been dropped before this, leaving him free to achieve in substance some things long fancied. It is unlikely that any such activity had been thought of as serving as architect, landscape gardener and interior decorator, for no studied attention had been given to any of these subjects, he tells me. Yet, in each of these directions the results of his work are admirable in the large and in detail, and strikingly harmonious in their relation to one another.

The Reason For Its Appeal

Perhaps it is because a single taste and skill is back of it all, that the whole place, indoors and out, gratifies us so. There is a refreshing exhilaration in the presence of any accomplishment that at once impresses with its originality and its clear expression of a fine idea. It is the sort of satisfaction that comes to us from certain music, novels, paintings, dances, statues, acting or verse, as the originator seems to have lost himself in his work, giving us something that stirs as nothing merely human and studied can. Then it appears that a mind has been acting with entire freedom, in a medium and manner of its own choice, giving utterance to deep impulses in phrases or chords, bronze or words, meter or motion.

There are more manners of such utterance than could be mentioned—as many, it may be, as there are personalities. Some are of very simple sort, needing a sensitive and sympathetic vision to note their presence, and are never acclaimed. Others attract the attention of the whole world and receive its praises. Probably the same essentials are to be found in all, the submergence of self in a purpose and the working of talents that are not consciously present. In this way, it seems to me, the old homestead has been changed.

From the time he was a Harvard student—for 25 years or so—Mr. Mayo bought old-time New England home furnishings for that ideal house which he believed he would sometime find, storing them in his father's warehouses. The bent that showed itself so early must have gone along with caution, restraint and discretion, or it would have contented itself much earlier with the best house of the sort that was available. Doubtless this patience led to more exacting conditions in that ideal, for I know of no one else who has insisted that such a barn-shed unit as is seen here must come with his old farmhouse.

The stipulated essential of a mountain view may well have found satisfaction here, for the buildings are at 1200 feet elevation, on a shoulder of a small mountain that rises a thousand feet more close by. Ten miles away, across the wide, wooded Contoocook River Valley, Mount Monadnock extends its full length, and to the right of it, hills and other mountains as far as 60 miles are seen. Another of nature's treasures came in the bargain, unknown until later, I believe. Through the mountainside pasture and thick woods of the 350 acres run three trout brooks; one might be thought priceless.

There are two centers of interest for one concerned especially with home interiors, the main house and the guest house. The latter was formerly a sheep-shed and its changed form is so unusual and so wholly delightful that it must be left for later comment.

Two rooms of the main house will fairly introduce the whole of it and those are pictured here. All rooms are of their original size, I understand, except that two small bedrooms were thrown into one. The walls of old pine came from other houses of the period that were probably of similar exterior but more costly than this at the time.

The living room, as may be seen above, shows its original long ceiling timbers, supplemented by heavy, wide wall paneling. Its generous fireplace is the largest of three on this floor, so this must have been the farmer's kitchen. The comfortable, easy harmony of the furnishings here is typical of the whole place—eighteenth-century American with occasional things from other countries, chosen for their fitness in color, texture or structure. The covering of the wide armchair at the left utilizes a Normandy chintz quilt of dull brown figure elaborately stitched. Its thick, light-weight padding and its surface suit well its present use and the smooth, age-toned walls. An old ship's lantern adapted for electricity is modern in effect, as are other lights—another pleasant aside from the prevalent theme.

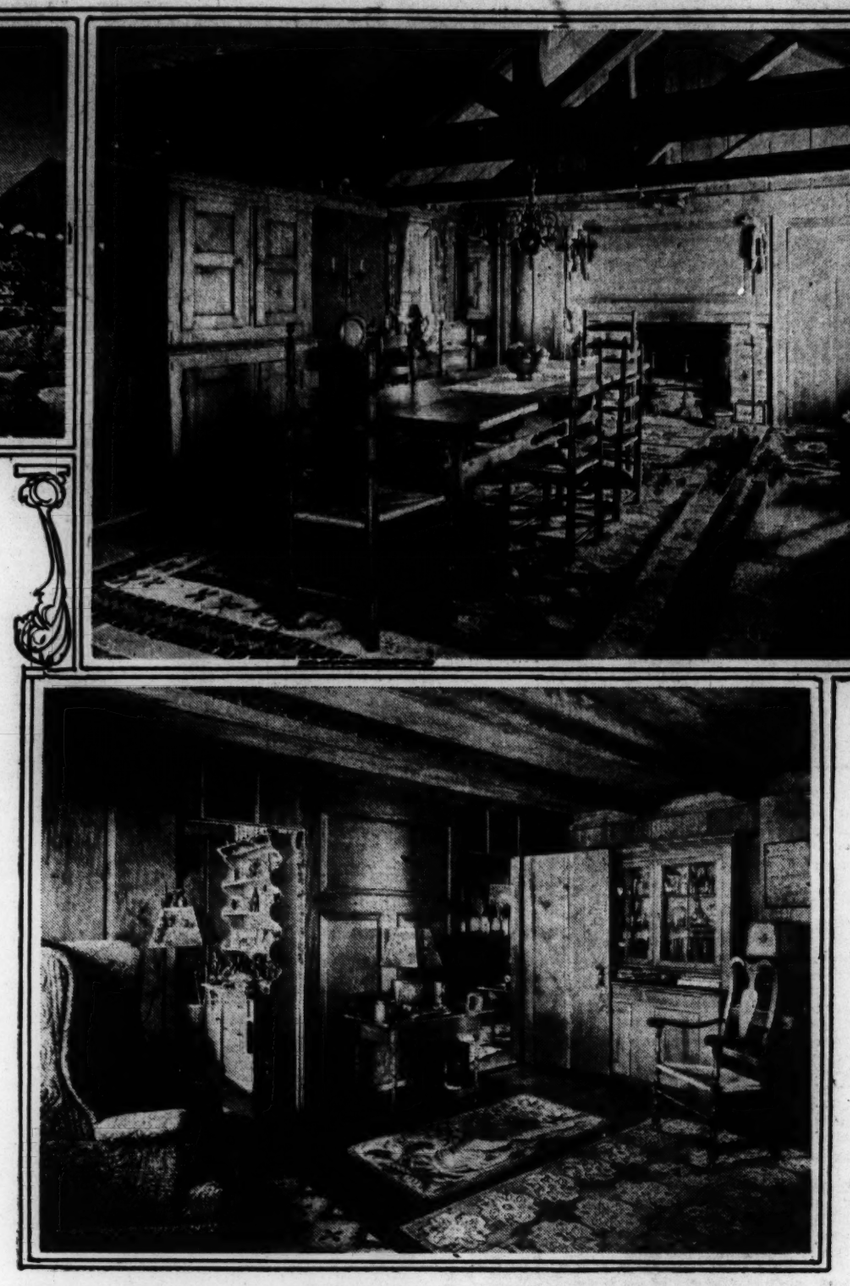
In the Former Ell

In the dining room these departures are many, revealing a discriminating and liberal taste that selects things which are companionable, wherever they may have come from. This is in the ell and was the farmer's summer-time kitchen, backed by the woodshed holding the year's fuel supply. The frame of the building was unchanged, though braces for the roof were added. The thin walls were boarded with more old pine from elsewhere and a larger chimney built that would carry a fireplace. A floor of bluestone and of slate, in dull tones of red and green and blue, came from near-by quarries in Vermont. The grayed qualities of these colors make them blend with the ash and mulberry base of the Canadian hooked rug, bordered with dark brown and dull red. The window draperies are old English chintz, figured in mulberry on tan. Glass curtains are from fine hand-woven linen bed sheets, some of them bearing the name of the bride whose they were many years ago.

The clean brown of the pine cupboard from Canada, at the left, has in it a suggestion of gray. So has the long oaken English bread hutch at the right, which makes the sideboard and is liberally dressed with daily used, silvery pewter. A long trestle table of heavy pine, from Norway or Sweden, is of a type used in America in the seventeenth century, the pewter chandelier coming from England.

When this house was bought, just six years ago, there was a floor laid on the overhead timbers, leaving a dark loft above. This was found filled with discarded household miscellany that New England thrift saved for a possible use to which it had never come. On removing the packed mass, the first was found to be of recent disuse. Farther in, Victorian; then Empire, were uncovered. Last of all some of the eighteenth century appeared, among them being most of the slat-back chairs that now surround the table. Their rush seats had been broken away by use and they had gone to the rubbish loft, for a dramatic reappearance immediately below, probably more than a century later.

Throughout Dunhuntun extends the same character that pervades these two rooms. The treatment is basically candid and intimate with a modest richness. A single personal source for the warm and simple harmony of it all, indoors and out is evident. As such it seems to at least one guest to be the outcome of spontaneous, unhampered, self-expression, as revealing of its maker's nature as would be a poem or a painting.



Photos THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Above, Left — Entirely hidden from the highway and approached by a shady lane, the former farmhouse, unchanged from its original outlines, is reached from the driveway by a stone paved walk

Above, Center—The dining room retains its original framework, but a new chimney replaces the former one, old paneling from other houses makes the walls, and the floor is of slate and blue stone

Below—What was originally the kitchen is now the living room, with timbered ceiling, paneled walls and furnishings that are comfortable and wholly suitable in style. The doorway in the center leads to the dining room

Above, Right—The barnyard of the earlier owners was inclosed on three sides by buildings, the largest being the barn itself; at the right, sheds for farming gear; at the left, a sheep shed, now rebuilt as a guest house.

Except for a long dormer overlooking the extensive landscape, no change has been made in the structural outlines of the old farmhouse and its ell. Here it is seen from the little arched trellis in the left background of the picture above

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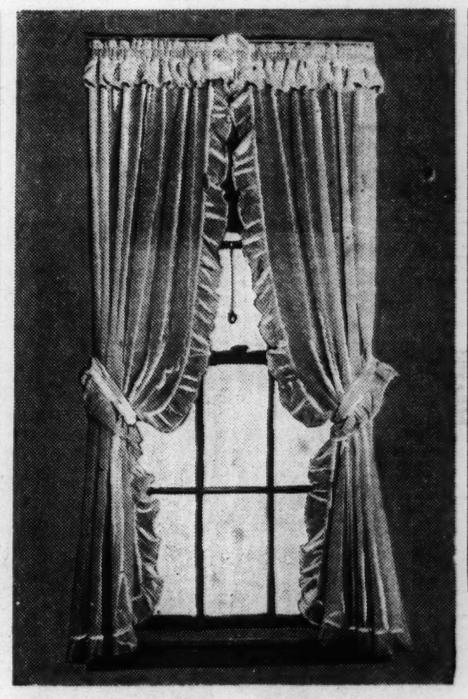

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An Excursion in Java

ONE of the trips that you can take from Garoet in the early morning, returning in time for luncheon, is that irregular trail through the mountains that leads to the Lake of Leles, to the Lake of Bagendit, and to Tjipanas, the hot springs, as the literal translation of its name indicates; for "tji" occurring in so many names of Javanese rivers and towns, means water, and "panas" means hot.

Along the road to Leles there is a race course. The Javanese are devotees of racing, and it is told how the natives will walk from their villages, a day and a night away, to witness a race. And yet this course is deserted except for three gala days in June. Along the road, too, are innumerable fish ponds—shallow ponds, with rice shoots thriftily planted in them, and reflecting the rows of palms along their edges in most delightful fashion. Here the goramie are raised, the goramie being one of the favorite fishes and a main ingredient of the Javanese diet. Fish culture is quite a business on the island; and I was glad that they had made it such a picturesque one, for the perfect reflection of leaning palms in the quiet water more than once made me call "Brenti!" to Amsah, so that I could get out and photograph them.

I was amused at the more or less silent battle being waged on the front seat. Amsah had not been sure of his way to the lakes and Idji, a hotel boy, had been offered as a guide. Idji was proud of the confidence placed in him, and he was doing his utmost to be agreeable and a mine of information. This, however, was presuming on Amsah's territory. Heretofore, he had been not only chauffeur, but guide and informant as well, and he was none too pleased at being superseded, even temporarily. The trouble was, in this case, that Idji had a running start over him in his knowledge of the countryside and his English vocabulary. While Idji, therefore, apprised us of this and that along the road in quaint but serviceable English, Amsah drove at a furious pace and kept up a mumbling undertone that threatened at any moment to burst into action. And between Idji's comments and the growling soliloquies taking place on his right, we were so amused that we nearly ignored the scenery.

But not quite. For the scenery was worth one's full attention. Papandajan and Goentoer rose in splendor beyond the trees, and every curve in the road brought forth a new angle. Families of ducks and geese and lambs and goats got in our way with charming insouciance, further bothering Amsah. We drove through groves of bamboo, tall and green and shady. The ground was strewn with pieces of withered "bark" that had dropped from the old shoots. Near Leles we heard the wind hissing in the bamboo, whispering countless stories in a tongue we could not understand. The little road that led off to the lakes was narrow, rough, stony and hilly. It was evident that it was seldom requented, for the natives of the villages along the way—not so blasé as their brothers in the cities—ran out with shouts and strange noises to note our passing and flayed their arms in a manner that we, at something of a loss to comprehend, decided to take as a form of greeting.

Telega Leles—the Lake of Leles—had been represented to us, if not in song and story, at least in many a glowing account; but when we stood on the brink of the hill, looking down into the lake and across the wooded island in its center, to the opposite shore, we did not feel that it was quite worth the ride up that narrow and hilly, stony and rough side road.

It was very quiet on the hill; the lake shimmered in a haze, and beyond it rose the mountains with wisps of cloud-tulle thrown around their shoulders. The air vibrated with the quick wings of a sort of dragon fly; brilliantly red or green they were, darting from flower to flower and quivering on the blades of long grass. "Papatong," Idji said they were called in Soendanese, and caught one deftly between thumb and forefinger for my inspection. Whereupon Amsah proved his superiority by catching two.

We had felt almost as if we were alone in the world, there in the sunlit haze, but suddenly we were surrounded by a group of children who had come up from the village; ragged, charming little girls and boys, offering us clumps of blue flowers for sale, begging for pennies in a carefree way that suggested that they were only doing it for the fun of the thing and did not care whether they received anything or not, singing snatches of songs, and being superb little actors for our benefit. When we drove away, they waved to us and followed laughing in our trail. It had been just another small adventure in their small adventuresome lives.

Lake Bagendit lay over the mountains, past other bamboo groves where, in the thick shadows, we saw men and women stamping the rice with heavy poles in the hollowed out trunks of trees. A crude but effective way of doing, and undoubtedly the dull thudding sound has been heard on the island as long as rice has been grown and eaten. There is a belief that this stamping of rice should not begin before the beginning of day, and it has even woven itself into a story; it has allied itself not only with industry, but with strategy and romance.

At the village we turned left and literally ran into the lake. Here there was nothing startling about the view, either, although there was more life in the water. Natives, men, women, and children, sprang up behind us like mushroom growths, and we were beseeched to take a ride in "the boat." This boat delighted us, though we did not care to go for a ride in it. Perhaps on it would be more accurate. For it was two hollowed out logs, laid parallel, and fastened across them in the center was a pavilion, somewhat rickety and in need of paint, but unmistakably a pavilion with four exceedingly unsteady chairs placed in it for passengers. The boatman and his two little boy assistants could not conceal their disappointment at our lack of desire to enter this regal gondola; but they were polite about it and at once offered us other entertainment. And for that I would have traveled a hundred rocky roads.

We turned when we heard the gentle, tinkling minor music of the ankloengs and found behind us, grouped in picturesque attitudes, half a dozen women and men playing their instruments. *La* ti la ti la, *sol* la sol la sol, the music said, repeating the plaintive melody indefinitely. How cleverly they shook the crude hollow bamboo tubes set in their wooden bases! And in front of this family orchestra, the children were dancing. It was utterly unlike anything I had ever seen.

They ranged from two to four years old, I judged. Some of them were naked, some wore dusty black trunks, one—who soon became my favorite—wore a black velvet skullcap and a short shift that came just to the end of his ribs, or practically no distance at all. They all wore the most preternaturally solemn expressions as they hopped from one foot to the other, hands clasped behind their backs like little old men, in time to the slow, deliberate minor music. My friend in skullcap and abbreviated shirt turned slowly around every few beats, giving one an unexcelled view of him from all angles. Their bracelets and anklets—this being the sole clothing of several—clanked with a silver sound; and they kept up their ridiculous hopping and turning and scuffling of the dust and leaning forward with serious, popping eyes, until we were barely able to restrain our mirth. They would have kept it up indefinitely, but at last father, feeling under obligation, gave the eldest one some money to be divided among them, and we walked toward the car. Whereupon dancing and music stopped as suddenly as it had begun.

Still laughing, we drove to the village of Trogong and along the main road to Tjipanas, where we found much gravel expanse, a hot and sunny stretch to be negotiated, and some new-looking bathhouses glistening with paint. The springs come from mysterious old Goentoer, which rises just beyond the buildings, and the native boy who showed us around made us feel all the various pools to see how warm they were; we must try the water in all the bathrooms and marvel how it ranged from hot to tepid to cool. And he even persuaded father and C. to climb part way up Goentoer's lava-black slopes for the view of Garoet, its red roofs almost lost in the encroaching, luxuriant green.

A. DE L.

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Thoughtful Conduct

The true gentleman in like manner carefully avoids whatever may cause a jar or a jolt in the minds of those with whom he is cast;—all clashing of opinion, or collision of feeling, all restraint, or suspicion, or gloom, or resentment; his great concern being to make every one at their ease and at home. He has his eyes on all his company; he is tender towards the bashful, gentle towards the distant, and merciful towards the absurd; he can recollect to whom he is speaking; he guards against unseasonable allusions, or topics which may irritate; he is seldom prominent in conversation, and never wearisome. He makes light of favours while he does them, and seems to be receiving when he is conferring.

He never speaks of himself except when compelled, never defends himself by a mere retort, he has no ears for slander or gossip, is scrupulous in imputing motives to those who interfere with him, and interprets everything for the best. He is never mean or little in his disputes, never takes unfair advantage, never mistakes personalities or sharp sayings for arguments, or insinuates evil which he dare not say out. From a long-sighted prudence, he observes the maxim of the ancient sage, that we should ever conduct ourselves towards our enemy as if he were one day to be our friend. —From "The Idea of a University," by JOHN HENRY NEWMAN.

The Literature of Childhood

Then, without introduction or expectation, I discovered English literature.

Near our home a rag shop was opened, to the delight of all the children in the neighborhood, who loved to watch the rag-men sort out the brilliant pieces of cloth and silk and gilt braid gathered from tailor shops and dressmaking establishments all over the city. I could not sate my eyes upon the heaped brilliance of the piles of cuttings, each heap lying like a colourful jewel on the dusty wooden floor.

The proprietor, Mr. Rosen, would say to me, while he read with father at our table, "Go to the shop, and take something pretty, little one." Fortified by his invitation I would sometimes choose a gay bit of silk for a doll's dress for our little Mary. One day I climbed into the loft of the shop to seek a scrap of pretty silk. There lay huge sacks still unopened, and piles and piles not sorted. Beside the "cuttings" lay a stack of papers flung carelessly together, old newspapers, wrapping paper, twine. With one shoe I kicked back a soft cloud of material. I saw what seemed to be a book. I picked it up. It was bound like an arithmetic book, with one cover off. The book was "Little Women."

I sat in the dim light of the rag shop and read the browned pages of that ragged copy of "Little Women."

Since then I have read profound and beautiful books which have inspired and stirred me. But no book I have opened has meant as much to me as did that small volume telling in simple words such as I myself spoke, the story of an American childhood in New England.

I had found a new literature, the literature of childhood.

I no longer read the little paper-bound Yiddish novelettes which father then sold. In the old rag shop loft I devoured English newspapers and magazines. I spent long hours there each day, stealing time in which I should have been at home helping mother. When a book was torn at a critical place I felt that a friend had been mutilated. And mother, though she laughed, began to bring me reading matter also: the wrappings of all packages and purchases were literature; the dress patterns copied on old newspapers from our neighbours were also literature. Even to this day I cannot see a piece of newspaper lying on the pavement without instantly visualising the kitchen table in Soho where I sat translating to mother English stories about strange people who spoke in strange terms and who seemed as queer to mother and to me as if they lived in another land.

My teachers told me that in our city was a library, a "house full of books," I exclaimed to mother. From the library they brought me books to read. I read history, travel, children's stories, fairy tales. Fairy tales were much like the charming folk stories mother knew so well. Far more marvellous than the fairy stories were to me in the ghetto streets the stories of American child life, all the Alcott and the Pepper books. The pretty mothers, the childish ideals, the open gardens, the homes of many rooms were as unreal to me as the fairy stories. But reading of them made my aspirations beautiful.—E. G. STERN, in "My Mother and I."

La Miséricorde chrétienne

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

C'EST dans le livre de la Genèse que nous trouvons mentionnée pour la première fois la qualité de la miséricorde, lorsque Lot, conscient de cet attribut divin, en reconnut la manifestation dans ce qui lui était arrivé.

Au cours de l'histoire religieuse ancienne, les hommes continuèrent d'espérer, de voir et de ressentir la miséricorde du Père céleste; et Michée exprima d'une manière admirable l'importance de cette qualité lorsqu'il s'écria: "Qu'est-ce que l'Eternel demande de toi, sinon de faire ce qui est droit, d'aimer la miséricorde, et de marcher humblement avec ton Dieu?" Dans cet appel, le prophète met l'amour et l'exercice de la miséricorde au rang des grandes vertus qui permettent d'obéir à Dieu. Le Psalmiste à son tour déclara que ceux qui pratiquent la miséricorde constatent que l'Eternel est miséricordieux.

La pensée de la miséricorde fut révélée dans sa plénitude au début de l'ère chrétienne, lorsque Christ Jésus en proclama le concept véritable dans ces paroles: "Heureux les miséricordieux; car ils obtiendront miséricorde!" On peut dire que la miséricorde dont l'origine est divine fut plus complètement révélée par le Maître que par tout autre homme, car la grâce abondait dans ses enseignements et ses démonstrations. La miséricorde chrétienne est donc un élément important de la grâce divine, et se manifesta clairement dans la vie de Jésus de Nazareth. En Science Chrétienne nous voyons que cette miséricorde qui tient de la nature du Christ est ample, riche et puissante; et les faits qui concernent cette grâce de Dieu peuvent être nettement reconnus par ceux qui ont le cœur contrit, qui sont prêts à se repentir, disposés à abandonner le sens personnel et ses motifs basés sur l'opiniâtreté ou la propre justice.

Il est donc évident que pour devenir véritablement chrétien, il faut avoir ressenti soi-même la grâce ou la faveur divine; il faut connaitre par expérience le bonheur d'être miséricordieux, apprendre à voir comme irréelles les fautes d'autrui, être prêt à pardonner sans garder le souvenir des erreurs du temps et du sens matériel. Bien des hommes sans doute aimeraient la miséricorde et la pratiqueraient davantage si seulement ils voyaient combien cette attitude embellit l'existence humaine en apportant dans la vie de chaque jour la paix et la joie; tandis qu'une froide indifférence en face de la détresse d'autrui, et le fait de ne pas vouloir pardonner, nuisent à la paix mentale et obscurcissent la vision de la réalité spirituelle.

La Science Chrétienne enseigne qu'il n'y a qu'un seul Entendement, l'Amour immortel, et que cet Entendement immortel inclut toutes les qualités véritables. Elle montre que le prétendu entendement mortel ou charnel "est inimitié contre Dieu;" que cet entendement mortel est irréel et n'est qu'une contrefaçon. Si nous comprenons ces faits, nous pouvons exercer la miséricorde en rejetant comme dépourvues de cause, d'origine ou de réalité, toutes les erreurs et les fautes manifestées par autrui; nous pouvons pardonner avec miséricorde en effaçant la faute comme étant irréelle et ne méritant pas qu'on s'en souvienne. En agissant ainsi, les Scientistes Chrétiens suivent leur Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, qui écrit dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 317): "Mon âme abhorre l'injustice et aime la miséricorde."

En pratiquant la miséricorde, nous augmentons constamment notre compréhension de Dieu, de l'Amour divin; nous perdons ainsi la froideur et l'indifférence en ce qui concerne les besoins d'autrui, attitude qui assombrit souvent les relations humaines. Ceux qui étudient la Science du christianisme prouvent constamment que les miséricordieux sont bénis—selon la promesse du Maître—et qu'ils obtiennent ainsi miséricorde. Ils sont heureux de partager leurs ressources matérielles avec d'autres que le malheur a surpris; mais ils ont soin d'exprimer leur libéralité de manière à ne pas encourager l'improbité ou la paresse chez des quémandeurs indignes.

Saint Jacques écrit: "Si un frère ou une sœur sont dans le dénuement, s'ils manquent de la nourriture de chaque jour, et que l'un de vous leur dise: Allez en paix, chauffez-vous, rassasiez-vous . . . —et cela, sans leur donner ce qui est nécessaire pour la vie du corps,—à quoi cela sert-il?" La miséricorde chrétienne s'allie donc toujours à la sagesse, dont elle observe les commandements. La pratique de cette vertu élargit l'horizon mental, tout en diminuant constamment les rigueurs auxquelles sont exposés les humains. Heureux ceux qui obtiennent miséricorde, et ceux qui dispensent la miséricorde: ils sont toujours bénis.

Dans *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, Mrs. Eddy écrit (p. 283): "'Faire ce qui est juste, . . . aimer la miséricorde et . . . marcher humblement,' telle est la norme de la Science Chrétienne." "Aimer la miséricorde" constitue donc une partie importante de la norme scientifiquement chrétienne; et nombreux sont ceux qui trouvent la paix et le pouvoir en obéissant à ce précepte ainsi qu'aux deux autres qui l'accompagnent.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

"Hail, Sister and Queen!"

So they make the yoke-beasts ready, and dight the wains for the way,
And the maidens gather together, and their bodies they array,
And gird the laps of the linen, and do on the dark-blue gear,
And bind with the leaves of summer the wandering of their hair:
Then they drive by dale and acre, o'er heath and holt they wend,
Till they come to the land of the waters, and the lea by the woodland's end;—
And there is the burg of Brynhild, the white-walled house and long,
And the garth her fathers fashioned before the days of wrong.
So fare their feet on the earth by the threshold of the Queen,
And Brynhild's damsels abide them, for their goings had been seen;
And the mint and the blossomed woodruff they strew before their feet,
And their arms of welcome take them, and they kiss them soft and sweet,
And they go forth into the feast-hall, the many-pillared house;
Most goodly were its hangings and its webs were glorious
With tales of ancient fathers and the Swans of the Goths on the sea,
And weaponed Kings on the island, and great deeds yet to be;
And the host of Odin's Choosers, and the boughs of the fateful Oak,
And the gush of Mimir's Fountain, and the Midworld-Serpent's yoke.

So therein the maidens enter, but Gudrun all outgoes,
And over the leaves of the garden shines the many-folded rose:
Amidst and alone she standeth; in the hall her arms shine white,
And her hair falls down behind her like a cloak of the sweet-breathed night,
As she casts her cloak to the earth, and the wind of the flowery tide
Runs over her rippling raiment and stirs the gold at her side.
But she stands and may scarce move forward, and a red flush lighteth her face
As her eyes seek out Queen Brynhild in the height of the golden place.

But lo, as a swan on the sea spreads out her wings to arise
From the face of the darksome ocean when the isle before her lies,
So Brynhild arose from her throne and the fashioned cloths of blue
When she saw the Maid of the Niblungs, and the face of Gudrun knew;
And she gathers the laps of the linen, and they meet in the hall, they twain,
And she taketh her hands in her hands and kisseth her sweet and fain:
And she saith: "Hail, sister and queen! for we deem thy coming kind:
Though forsooth the hall of Brynhild is no weary way to find:
How fare the kin of the Niblungs? is thy mother happy and hale,
And the ancient of days, thy father, the King of all avail?"
"It is well with my house," said Gudrun, "and my brethren's days are fair,
And my mother's morns are joyous, and her eyes have done with care;
And my father's heart is happy, and the Niblung glory grows,
And the land in peace is lying 'neath the lily and the rose:
But love and the mirth of summer have moved my heart to come
To look on thy measureless beauty, and seek thy glory home."

"O be thou welcome!" said Brynhild; "it is good when queen-folk meet.
Come now, O goodly sister, and sit in my golden seat:
There are lovely hours before us, and the half of the summer day;
And what is the night of summer that eve should drive thee away?"

—From "The Story of Sigurd the Volsung and the Fall of the Niblungs," By WILLIAM MORRIS.

Christian Mercy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE quality of mercy is first mentioned in Genesis, when Lot was conscious of this divine attribute and acknowledged that it had been magnified in his experience.

The mercy of the heavenly Father continued to be hoped for, seen, and felt throughout ancient religious history; and Micah brought out a wonderful statement of its importance when he raised the question, "What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" In this appeal the prophet classed the love and exercise of mercy as one of the great virtues by which one could obey God. The Psalmist, also, declared that those who exercise mercy find God merciful.

The thought of mercy was revealed more fully in the beginning of the Christian era, when Christ Jesus proclaimed the true concept in the words, "Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy." We may say that Godlike mercy was more fully revealed by the Master than by any other, because he exemplified abundant mercy in his teachings and demonstration. Christian mercy, then, is an important element of divine grace, which was plainly made manifest in the life of Jesus of Nazareth. In Christian Science we find this Christlike mercy as ample, rich, and powerful; and these facts about this grace of God are clearly recognized by those who are contrite, willing to repent and forsake personal sense and its motives, based on self-will or self-righteousness.

How clear it is, then, that to become genuinely Christian one must have felt the divine grace or favor in his own experience and have learned the happiness of expressing mercy to others, thus growing more willing to see mistakes in others as unreal, and to forgive without cherishing the memory of the errors of time and sense. Without doubt, many would love mercy and exercise it more did they but see that such an attitude happifies human existence, bringing peace and joy into daily experience; whereas, a cold-hearted indifference to the needs of others, and an unwillingness to forgive, interfere with one's peace of mind and obscure the vision of spiritual reality.

Christian Science teaches that there is but one Mind, immortal Love, and that immortal Mind includes all genuine qualities. It shows that the so-called mortal mind or carnal mind "is enmity against God," and that it, mortal mind, is but a counterfeit and is unreal. From an understanding of these facts we can exercise mercy by denying every mistake and fault manifested by others as having no cause, origin, or reality; we can mercifully forgive by wiping out the offense as unreal and unworthy of remembrance. In doing this, Christian Scientists follow their Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, who writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 317), "My soul abhors injustice, and loves mercy."

In exercising the sense of mercy, one gains constantly in the understanding of God, divine Love, and thus loses the sense of hard-hearted indifference to the needs of others, an attitude which often beclouds human relations. Students of the Science of Christianity constantly prove that the merciful are blessed—as the Master promised—and that they thus obtain mercy. They are happy to share their material resources with others overtaken by misfortune, taking care that their liberality in giving is not expressed in ways which encourage dishonesty or laziness in unworthy applicants for charity.

James wrote, "If a brother or sister be naked, and destitute of daily food, and one of you say unto them, Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled; notwithstanding ye give them not those things which are needful to the body; what doth it profit?" Christian mercy, therefore, is always allied to wisdom, and follows its behests. The practice of this virtue widens one's mental scope, while constantly decreasing the hardships of human experience. Happy are they who receive mercy, and they who dispense mercy: they are always blessed.

In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 283), "'To do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly' is the standard of Christian Science." "To love mercy," therefore, is a very important part of this standard; and thousands are finding peace and power in obeying this requirement, as well as the other two.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Grace

The quality of grace was more or less
A vaguely visioned concept in my mind
Until I saw its counterpart outlined
In robes befitting Beauty's prophetess
To show that years may wear true loveliness:
Wistaria blossoms like a shawl were twined
About a barren apple tree in kind
Desire to drape its limbs in flowered dress.

When I have lived through apple blossom time
And harvest fruitage, may the veil of years
Enwrap my form like soft wistaria lace
That others seeing this Spring pantomime
May know that I have spun through song or tears
A fabric of the heart that men call grace.

HAZEL HARPER HARRIS.

The Field

The Cricket Field lay near the sea, on the borders of the town and the country. On one side it was overlooked by a few white cottages and their neat gardens, on the others by tall trees and clumps of hedges which divided it from the fields and distant landscape.

All day, except for a short interval at lunch, the cricketers were dotted over the field, their shadows stretching longer and longer as the hours wore on. All day the colored frocks and sunshades remained in a gay mass in front of the Pavilion, like a border of flowers in bloom. All day the little boys from the town lay or squatted on the bank between the clumps of hedges, their eyes shaded by their brown hands, counseling the various players as to what they should or should not do. It is easy to be a first-class cricketer when lying on a bank.

When the last man was out, the umpire drew stumps; the colored frocks moved toward the gate; the players, with their cricketing bags, crawled into the patient row of cars, and drove off down the lane. The field was left to the setting sun.

It was then that evening put the country to bed. The trees began it by dragging their shadows across the grass, splodges of dull blue, as dusky and illusive as the wings of a bat. Night followed with a blanket of heavy dew, which lay on the ground and about the hayricks like soft wool, light and fine.

In the early morning the field was as wet as a pond. Dew lay in trembling brilliance on every grass blade; and the sun struggled with the mist in an effort to draw them back to the sky.

A bloom lay over the field. From the hayricks to the further corner a single track of footsteps could be seen, like marks left behind on a stretch of fresh wet sand. The sun rose strongly up the sky, carrying the dew with it, until the field was as dry as a green baize table. In the center, where the batsmen had worn the grass thin, two gulls paraded solemnly up and down inspecting the wicket.

And in the sunlight white butterflies took the field, and played a game of their own in the warm air. No one clapped, and no one criticized, for the Pavilion was closed and the bank was bare. Only the gulls looked on in a superior way, and strutted silently up and down the pitch.

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MARKET GIVEN SLIGHT BOOST LATE DEALINGS

Closing Tone Steady and Net Price Changes Are Narrow

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—The stock market backed and filled irresolutely today, until publication of the weekly freight car loadings report gave the list a slight boost in the late dealings.

Losses of 1 to 2 points registered early in the second hour were largely regained, and several issues closed with gains of a point or two.

The closing tone was steady, with net changes largely narrow. The turnover was only about 1,300,000 shares, the smallest for a Saturday in three weeks.

Traders were naturally hesitant, in advance of the monthly report of U. S. Steel's unfilled tonnage, which did not appear until after the market had closed.

The freight car loadings report, however, as announced for the week ended Sept. 3, was distinctly favorable. Loadings of 559,727 cars represented an increase of 21,754 cars over the previous week, a slightly larger gain than that reported for the week ended Aug. 27. The total was still 200,144 cars under a year ago, but with freight traffic responded to the normal seasonal stimulus, the situation is regarded as much more encouraging than a year ago.

Steel Situation

The unfilled tonnage report of the large Steel Corporation was about as expected, that is, virtually unchanged. But this was regarded as favorable, in view of the fact that it represented the first halt in a steady decline of the backlog of business on the books for 16 months. It was reported in sources close to the Steel Corporation that old orders had been filled to the extent of about 150,000 tons during the month, so that new business obviously more than offset it. Furthermore, the steel industry has experienced an increase in inquiries since the first of the month. The actual figures for August showed an increase of 3293 tons, to a total of 1,969,595 tons.

Rails stiffened somewhat in the fina' dealings, as result of the car loadings figures. New York Central was up a point, and Southern Pacific more than 2.

Miscellaneous issues finishing with gains of around 1 to 2 points included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, American Telephone, du Pont, Johns-Manville and Loews. Coppers sagged again, with American Smelting and Kennecott closing about a point lower.

Extreme losses of 2 points in Allied Chemical and Eastman were about regained.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market had a somewhat ragged appearance today caused principally by renewed pressure on speculative rail issues.

While the utilities and industrials of the higher grade categories were steady and relatively quiet, some of the lower-priced bonds were subjected to moderate profit-taking.

Bondholders received the good news from the New York Stock Exchange that listed issues had increased $1,457,499,716 during the month of August.

Declines of around a point were recorded by some loans of Alleghany Corporation, Baltimore & Ohio, St. Paul, Chicago & North Western, Erie, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacilc and Southern. Firmness was displayed by Santa Fe 4s, Delaware & Hudson 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s, and Pennsylvania general 4½s.

NORTH AMERICAN LIGHT EARNINGS

CHICAGO, Sept. 10 — North American Light & Power Company reports for the 12 months ended June 30 consolidated net income of $2,512,447 after taxes, depreciation, interest, preferred dividends of subsidiaries, minority interest, etc., equal, after preferred dividends of North American Light & Power Company to 79 cents a share on the 1,636,555 average common shares outstanding during the period, compared with $5,217,269, or $2.25 a share on 1,581,882 average common shares, in the 12 months ended June 30, 1931.

Gross earnings for the period totaled $43,911,965, compared with $47,135,532 in the 12 months ended June 30, 1931.

Growing Operations Seen in Many Lines

THE nation continues to move toward higher operations in many lines. From Jacksonville, Fla., comes news that merchants are experiencing material increases in business over the like season last year. Trading in women's clothing was 20 per cent above the previous August. Furniture dealers report an 8 to 10 per cent gain. Department stores and other lines average 3 to 10 per cent above a year ago. From Indianapolis, Ind., are reported larger sales by the Marmon Motor Company for the last three weeks of August than for any like period this year since May.

At Rochester, N. Y., the Ritter Dental Manufacturing Company will employ 500 when it resumes operations Oct. 1 after a shutdown since March 1, following receipt of orders which have been increasing since June. Cleveland, Ohio, reports gains in employment during August in textile and miscellaneous groups of manufacturers.

Some 200 employees of the Michigan Central Railroad locomotive shops will go back to work Monday, Sept. 12, on a 5-days-a-week basis. Better than seasonal pickup in radio demand is noted by Grigsby-Grunow Company and Zenith Radio Corporation, with the former reporting an increase in its force to 2000 from 1000 in the last few weeks.

SATURDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 10	Last Sept. 9
3	¾	..	Abitibi Pow & P	200	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
9½	1⅞	..	Adams Express	2600	8½	8½	8¾	8½
39⅝	12	.3	Adams Millis	300	20¼	19⅜	19⅝	20½
13⅞	9½	..	Addressograph	200	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
18¼	4½	1.60	Affiliated Prod	100	9½	9½	9½	9½
63½	30⅛	4½‡	Air Reduction	1600	59¾	58½	59⅝	58¾
3½	½	..	Airway Elec App	400	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3½
16⅜	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1500	10½	10⅜	10½	10½
3⅝	⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	7400	3⅜	3	3	3⅛
8	⅝	..	Alegh pf ww xxx	400	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7¾
8	⅝	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
87⅞	42½	6‡	Allied Chem	5400	83¾	81½	83¾	83
15¼	4	..	Allis Chalmers	600	13⅛	12¾	13	13½
2⅛	⅛	..	Amal Leather	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅞
20½	12	2	Amerada	200	21½	21½	21½	21¼
..	..	..	Am Agri Chem	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
22½	5	..	Am Bank Note	400	20½	18½	19	20⅝
47	23	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	46	46	46	47
2⅞	⅛	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
17⅞	6½	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	17	17	17	17
73⅛	29⅝	5‡	Am Can	3600	59½	58	59	58¾
129	93⅛	7	Am Can pf	100	128⅛	128⅛	128½	127¼
16	3⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	4500	13⅞	12½	13⅛	13
50	16	..	Am Car & F pf	780	35⅞	35	35⅞	36⅝
20¾	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	1600	24	23	24	23⅛
5	2	..	Am Encaustic T	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
15⅝	2⅜	..	Am European	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	14
15	2	..	Am & For Pow	4500	13	12	12½	13
21½	2¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	17¼	17¼	17¾	18½
6⅞	1	..	Am Hide & L	300	6¼	5¾	6¼	6¼
21⅜	7⅝	2	Am Ice	800	10½	10¼	10¾	10
12	2¼	..	Am International	1000	10½	9⅞	10½	10¼
15½	3⅜	..	Am Locomotive	100	11	11¼	11⅛	11
9¼	1½	..	Am Metal	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	8
32	6½	..	Am Metal 6%	10	27	27	27	..
17¼	3	..	Am Power & Lt	4400	15⅞	14¼	15⅞	15
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	100	48½	48½	48⅝	48
11½	3¼	..	Am Radiator	3500	11¾	10⅝	11⅜	11⅜
18½	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	4200	16	15½	15⅝	15⅞
22	3¾	..	Am Seating	100	3½	3½	3½	3
25¼	10	2	Am Shipbuilding	10	19	19	19	19
27½	5½	..	Am Smelt ⅓ Ref	3500	23½	21½	22⅞	23½
14½	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	1600	11¾	11½	11⅜	11¼
34¼	12	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	32	32	32	32⅝
137⅝	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	9200	116½	114⅝	116½	115¼
70	10½	..	Am Type F pf	40	32	32	32	31½
34½	10	2	Am Wat W&E	3400	30	28⅝	30	30¼
31	11	2	Am WW&E ct	600	27¾	27⅜	27⅝	28¼
9⅞	1⅝	..	Am Woolen	2100	8	7⅝	7⅞	9
39⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	100	36½	36½	36½	38⅜
6⅜	1¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	6
19⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	7500	16	15¼	15½	15⅝
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	600	14¼	13⅝	14	14⅞
75	40	6½	Anchor Cap pf	20	73	73	73	74
9½	1¾	..	Andes Copper	100	6½	6½	6⅝	..
15½	7	1	Archer Daniels	200	14½	14½	14½	..
2½	⅜	..	Armour Ill A	1400	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
1⅜	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	1200	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
15¼	3½	..	Armour Ill pf	400	13	12½	12¾	13½
2⅜	⅝	..	Asso Apparel Ind	400	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
11	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	10½
94	17⅞	2	Atchison T&SF	3700	60	57¾	59¾	58¾
86	35	5	Atchison pf	300	72½	69¾	72½	..
44	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	400	38½	38	38¾	39¼
2	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	3600	20⅞	19⅝	20¾	20⅞
79½	45½	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	73	37	73	..
151¾	28¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	8500	66½	62½	64¼	65
7	½	..	Aviation Corp Del	1600	6½	5¾	6⅜	6½

—B—

11⅞	2	..	Baldwin Loco	700	10½	10	10	10⅜
21⅜	3¾	..	Bald & Ohio	3200	19⅜	18¼	18¾	18⅜
41½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	200	24	23	24	24
30	10	6½	Barker Bros pf	20	16½	16½	16½	..
7	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	800	6¼	6⅛	6⅜	6½
45½	16⅛	..	Beatrice Cream	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¾
8⅝	2⅜	..	Belding Hem	600	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8¼
78¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	1200	14⅞	13⅜	14¾	14½
24⅞	5¾	..	Best & Co	200	18⅜	15½	15½	16
29⅝	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	6800	26⅜	25¼	26	25⅛
4	16⅛	..	Beth Steel pf	100	52¼	52¼	52¼	54
22¼	4⅞	..	Bohn Alum & Br	500	16⅛	15½	16⅛	16⅜
53	31	4	Bon Ami A	200	51⅜	50	50	..
43⅜	20	2	Borden	900	31⅜	30⅝	31½	31⅛
13½	3⅜	..	Borg Warner	700	12⅜	12	12⅜	12⅜
11¼	2⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	300	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7⅞
50¼	11⅜	..	Brooklyn Man T	400	26	25⅛	26	25
99½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	83	82½	83	81⅜
7¼	1½	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	6	6	6	6⅛
2¾	½	..	Budd Mfg	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
4½	⅝	..	Budd Wheel	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
13¼	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	400	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11¾
21¾	3½	..	Bush Terminal	300	8½	8½	8½	8½
85	12¼	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	40	52	52	52	..
2	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅞
5⅞	1⅜	..	Butterick	100	5	5	5	5¼
24½	7	..	Byers	1200	22	20⅝	21½	21¾

—C—

19	4¼	..	Calif Packing	200	17½	16½	17½	16½
1⅛	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	400	1⅛	1	1	1
7⅞	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	500	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅞
15	6	1.20	Canada Dry	100	13½	13½	13½	13¼
20⅝	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	1600	18⅞	18¼	18⅜	18⅝
65¾	16¾	..	Case Thresh	2100	60¾	58½	59½	59⅜
75	30	50	Case Thresh pf	10	70¼	70¼	70¼	..
15	4⅞	2	Caterpillar Trac	300	12	11½	11½	12¼
13¾	1¼	..	Celanese Corp	400	9⅝	9¼	9½	10¼
3⅜	⅞	..	Celotex Co	400	2	2	2	2⅛
15	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	1200	12¾	12	12½	13⅛
3⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	300	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛
28	11½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	400	30	28¾	30	29
20⅜	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	103	18¼	18¼	18¼	19
31½	9⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	2100	27	26⅛	26¼	26½
5	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	4	4	4	..
5⅜	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	300	4½	4¼	4⅜	5
15½	3½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1700	14	13¾	14	13½
4⅞	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	700	3½	3½	3⅝	3⅝
8	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	500	6½	5⅞	6⅛	6
14½	2	..	Chi & N'western	1100	12⅜	11¾	12¼	12½
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	1400	8½	6½	6¾	6
12	2½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	12	11¾	12	12
16⅜	3⅛	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	11¼	10⅞	11	11⅛
8	1½	..	Childs Company	400	8	8	8	7⅞
21	5	1	Chrysler	4100	19¼	18½	18⅝	18⅜
28½	11¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	15	15	15	15½
2⅛	¼	..	City Stores	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
96	90	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	10	94	94	94	..
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	17½
10⅞	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
14⅞	2⅞	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	700	12⅜	11½	12⅜	11½
20⅞	4¼	1a	Columbia Gas	1600	19¼	18¼	19	19¼
79⅜	40	6	Columbia G pf A	400	78	77½	78	..
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	2200	37	35⅝	36¾	36½
14⅞	4½	..	Columbian C vtc	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	13
73	40	6½	Comm Credit 1pf	20	70¼	70	70	70½
27⅞	10½	2	Comm Inv Tr	500	24	23½	23½	24⅝
13¼	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	700	13¼	12½	13	12¾
5⅛	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	1400	4⅜	4½	4⅝	4⅜
12	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	100	11½	11½	11½	10⅜
3⅜	1	..	Consol Film Ind	300	3¼	3	3	3⅛
11¾	2¾	..	Consol Film I pf	200	7	7	7	7¼
10⅞	4¾	1	Consol Laundries	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
9	4	..	Consol Oil	1400	8	8	8	8
1⅝	¼	..	Consol Textile	500	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
8	2⅞	..	Cont Baking A	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
1⅜	⅛	..	Cont Baking B	300	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1¼
47¾	24⅞	6	Cont Baking pf	200	44	43½	43½	43⅝
24½	17⅝	2	Cont Can	1600	33¾	33¼	33⅝	35⅛
8¼	2	..	Cont Dia Fibre	400	5⅜	5½	5½	6
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	1200	20¼	19½	19½	20
13¾	3⅜	..	Cont Motors	200	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
9¼	3⅜	..	oCnt Oil	900	8¼	8	8¼	8¼
50¾	24⅜	3	Corn Products	2700	49¼	48	48¾	49½
7	1½	..	Coty	700	6⅞	6⅜	6⅝	7
23	13½	2‡	Cream of Wheat	300	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	21⅞
6¾	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6½
3	1	..	Crown Zellerback	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
49⅞	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	10	38	38	38	..
3¾	½	..	Cuba Co	100	3	3	3	3
26	3½	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	22	22	22	22
3	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	700	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝
12	3½	..	Cutler Hammer	100	11	11	11	11¾

—D—

9¼	1	..	Davison Chem	1200	6¾	6	6½	7
7⅝	4	.60	Davega St	100	7½	7½	7½	7¾
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
92½	32	6	Del & Hudson	100	86	85	85½	91½
45¼	8½	..	Del Lack & W	3200	40½	38	40	38¾
122	54	8	Detroit Edison	100	93¾	93¾	93¾	97½
19¼	12	1	Diamond Match	100	18	18	18	18½
11¼	7½	1	Dome Mines	300	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¼
18½	11¼	1.50	Dominion Stores	400	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16¾
14⅝	5	3	Douglas A	700	12⅜	11⅞	12	12½
59¾	22	2	du Pont de Nem	5100	43¼	41⅜	42¾	42
98	87	5	Duquesne Lt pf	190	98	98	98	..

—E—

67¾	38¼	3	Eastman Kodak	5700	58½	56⅝	58½	58½
9⅞	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	1200	8½	8	8½	9
2	⅛	..	Eltingon Schild	1600	2	1⅝	2	1⅜
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	4300	24¾	22¾	24	23⅞
4	⅜	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1000	3½	3	3⅛	3
15⅜	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2800	14½	13¾	14½	14
33¼	12⅝	3	Elec Sto Battery	1100	30	28	29	32
36½	16	3	Endicott Johnson	200	34½	34½	34½	36¾
101¾	25	6	Engineers PS 6pf	100	52¼	52¼	52¼	54
17	12	1½	Equitable Off Big	100	17½	17	17½	..
15⅞	2⅝	..	Erie RR 1pf	1100	12⅞	11½	12	13¼
2¼	½	..	Evans Products	100	2	2	2	2¼

—F—

8¼	1	..	Fairbanks pf	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1
1¾	½	..	Fashion Park	400	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	..
14¾	6½	.60	Fed Dept Stores	100	14	14	14	14
2⅞	½	..	Fed Screw W	2200	1⅝	1½	1½	1¾
16⅜	3	..	Fed Water Serv	1300	7½	6⅜	7	6¾
21¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	20½
18⅜	10½	1	Firestone T & R	1700	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	15⅝
68	45	6	Firestone T&R pf	1100	64½	64	64	..
54¼	35	2½	First Nat Stores	400	53½	52½	52½	52½
..	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	500	½	⅜	½	½
2⅜	¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	50	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2	¼	..	Fisk R 1pf cv	80	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
15⅜	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	1100	13¾	13	13⅜	13½
22⅜	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	200	20	20	20	21⅜
1⅞	1	..	Fox Film A	1100	3½	4⅜	5	5⅛
26⅜	10	2	Freeport Texas	1500	25	24⅛	24¾	24½

—G—

35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	1300	23	22¼	23	23
15½	4¾	..	Gen Asphalt	200	12¾	12¾	12¾	14
19⅝	10½	2	Gen Baking	1300	17½	17	17½	17
5	½	..	Gen Bronze	100	4	4	4	4¾
5	¼	..	Gen Cable	100	4½	4½	4½	4¾
25¾	3¾	..	Gen Cable pf	10	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	..
11½	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1000	11½	11½	11½	..
40½	19⅝	2	Gen Foods	2400	32⅝	31¼	32⅝	32
2⅛	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	500	2	1⅞	2	2
25	18½	2.06	Gen Ital Edison	2000	24½	24	24½	24
46⅝	28	3	Gen Mills	1100	48	47	47½	48
24⅜	7⅝	1	Gen Motors	11400	18¼	17½	18¼	17⅝
87¼	56¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	83¼	83¼	83¼	..
9	4	..	Gen Out Ad A	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
44	2½	..	Gen Print Ink	20	8⅝	8½	8⅝	..
7½	1	..	Gen Pub Service	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	6
28⅝	6½	1	Gen Ry Signal	300	20	20	20	20
2¼	¼	..	Gen Realty	200	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
15⅝	1¾	..	Gen Refractores	100	14	14	14	14¾
27	8	..	Gen Steel Cars pf	100	25	25	25	..
24½	10⅝	1	Gillette Saf Ras	3300	21⅞	21	21½	21⅝
72½	45	5	Gillette S R pf	200	68½	68½	68½	70
10⅜	3⅛	..	Glidden	1900	9	8¾	9	9
8	2⅜	..	Gobel (Adolf)	600	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
19⅜	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	1200	19½	19	19¼	19¼
12⅜	2¼	..	Goodrich	1700	9¾	8¾	9⅛	9¼
33¼	7	..	Goodrich pf	100	27	27	27	28
29¾	5½	..	Goodyear	4200	25	23½	24¼	24¾
69½	19¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	1000	60	60	60	60
30¾	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	1100	27	26⅝	26⅝	27½
4⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	2300	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3⅝
11⅜	2⅜	..	Granby	1100	9¼	9	9	9½
9¾	3½	..	Grand Union	400	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9⅜
35¼	22	3	Grand Un pf	400	33¾	33¾	33¾	..
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	3100	20	19¾	20	20½
25	5½	2	Great Nor pf	5300	20	18½	20	19¾
12	3¼	..	Great West Sug	200	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	9¾
83	48	7	Great W Sug pf	10	82	82	82	..
2⅝	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	400	2¾	2	2¼	2½

—H—

28	19	1¾	Hack W pf A	30	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
4¼	⅝	..	Hahn Dept Sto	2900	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	3⅝
28	7¾	6½	Hahn D S pf	100	21	21	21	..
18	7	1	Harbison Walker	2100	16½	16	16½	17
3¼	¼	..	Hayes Body	1200	3¼	3	3⅜	3⅜
29½	13⅞	2	Hercules Powder	800	28¾	27¾	28¾	29½
10⅜	3	..	Holander	1400	7¼	7	7	7
12½	7¼	..	Holland Furnace	100	10½	10⅜	10⅞	10
4½	1	..	Houdaille Her B	400	4	4	4	4
8¾	8¾	..	Houston Oil	1800	25	24	24½	25
5⅝	1⅝	..	Houston Oil new	200	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝
30⅝	8	3½	Hudson & Man	200	21	21	21	21½
11¾	2⅞	1	Hudson Motor	6900	8¾	8¼	9¼	9½
5⅝	1½	..	Hupp Motors	3900	4½	4⅜	4½	4½

—I—

34⅞	4¾	..	Ill Central	8100	23¾	21	21⅝	21⅞
2⅛	⅝	..	Indian Motor	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	2½
27	6	..	Indian Motor pf	10	15	15	15	..
2⅛	1	..	Indian Refining	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
40	7½	2	Indus Rayon	4900	36½	35½	36	36¼
44⅞	14⅝	2	Ingersoll-Rand	3600	41½	39½	41½	40⅛
27½	11½	1	Inland Steel	100	23	22	23	21⅞
7⅝	¾	..	Inspiration Cop	100	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
8¼	3¼	.62½	Insuranshare Del	1100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞
3½	1	..	Insuranshare Md	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
14⅜	2¼	..	Interboro Rap T	1900	5	4⅜	4⅜	4½
3¼	¼	..	Intercon Rub	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
7⅛	1½	..	Interlake Iron	100	6	6	6	6¼
3½	2	..	Int Agr Corp	800	2	2	2	2
117	52½	6‡	Int Business M	300	104	104	104	104½
5¼	1¼	.20	Int Carriers	1200	5	4⅞	4⅞	5¼
18⅜	3⅝	3	Int Cement	1400	15½	14¼	15¼	14¼
1⅞	⅜	..	Int Combustion	200	1¼	1¼	1¼

WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Trade Rising, Industry More Active, Finances Improve, Commodities Up

As the nation enters the fall period following a summer of unprecedented pessimism, a new hopefulness seems to pervade industry and finance.

The rise in security prices which has now gone beyond the traditional rebound in a bear market, with industrial averages up over 90 per cent and railroads 200 per cent, not only has added $12,000,000,000 to $15,000,000,000 to the public's purchasing power, but has been hailed as the precursor of increased business and evidence that the fundamental trend of industrial activity, employment, wholesale prices and ample credit is toward a higher level.

Important international developments this week of a nature directly affecting industry or finance have been largely lacking, though the Danube accord between Germany and France for the rehabilitation of central Europe is practically agreed upon. France has dropped Czechoslovakia's scheme for industrial preferential treatment and refused certain of Poland's claims, thereby meeting German objections. The accord has chiefly to do with reduction of tariffs and plans for the absorption of agrarian surpluses. The benefits accruing from the probable agreement may be entirely upset by Germany's demand for reconsideration of the military conditions of the Versailles treaty and France's expected refusal to the plea.

Overseas Factors

The situation in Germany cannot be considered other than dubious, with the Reichstag about to be dissolved the moment it opposes the Papen-von Schleicher Cabinet. President von Hindenburg aims to retain hold of the reins, though Herr Hitler is preparing trouble.

In China a demonstration is to be made against the Japanese sovereignty over Manchuria, with Sept. 19 designated as a national humiliation day and an anti-Japanese boycott planned.

In Spain, the Government after four months' deliberation declares it is determined to seize estates of the nobility without compensation, to be divided into small holdings for cultivation by individual farmers.

The revolution in Mexico which puts General Abelardo Rodriguez into the presidential chair is expected to forward the reconstruction and economic development of the country and to make for increasingly good relations between that country and the United States.

Domestic factors of importance include the announcement by the Federal Farm Board that the surplus wheat of about 3,000,000 bushels and the surplus cotton of around 2,000,000 bales would be held off the markets until 1933. The news sent up wheat 2 cents a bushel but realizing offset most of the gain. Cotton which jumped $2 a bale slumped $5 a bale Thursday following the Department of Agriculture report indicating an increase in the crop of 4000 bales instead of the expected decrease. It was the biggest surprise the trade has had in years.

Financial Situation Improves

A decision was made this week by a committee of nine railroad executives which may mean a widespread conflict between union labor and the carriers. At Chicago Friday a conclusion was reached that a permanent reduction in the basic wage scale amounting to 20 per cent affecting all classes of employees was necessary and that it should be made effective Feb. 1, 1933. Under the current proposal the temporary 10 per cent cut made last Feb. 1 would be made permenent, together with an additional 10 per cent reduction. It is expected that the issue will be carried to the Federal Board of Mediation.

The financial situation shows steady improvement. Weekly reporting member banks report a gain of $120,000,000 in deposits for the week ended Aug. 31. Loans on securities Sept. 1 had gained $90,000,000 from Aug. 1, but listed stocks had risen about $7,300,000,000 in the month. The percentage of loans to stock values Sept. 1 was only 1.19 per cent compared with 1.18 per cent on Aug. 1.

The Treasury offering of $1,150,000,000 notes and certificates dated Sept. 15 was oversubscribed six and one-half times, about $7,420,000,000 being bid for the new issues, testifying to the continued ease of money. New financing in August totaled $111,011,500, the largest since July a year ago and more than double that of last August.

Bonds have held firm and industrial stocks have held in an area about 90 per cent above that of early July.

Trade Is Expanding

Trade has expanded sufficiently to give reasonable evidence that the movement rests on a sound foundation. Retail buying has been quickened in most sections, aided in part by good weather and the opening of the school year. Rising commodity prices have stimulated orders for future delivery.

Copper has reached its highest price for the year, rubber has gained to a level of a year ago, and silk is strong, with mill takings in August making a record for that month.

Rubber trading is the largest since March, 1929. Lead and zinc gained during the week, and hides, cotton goods and rayon are on a higher basis.

Some good news is at last appearing in the heavier industries. Building in 37 states east of the Rockies rose in August over July, steel activity is beginning to show moderate expansion and several of the big auto makers report increased sales in August. Ford has started up again, and Chrysler, Graham-Paige, Chevrolet, Studebaker and Marmon have increased shipments.

Orders for lumber are in excess of production, coal demand is rising and the railroads are showing a rising trend in carloadings. The textile industry is pushing operations in good earnest, and is now working at close to 5 per cent of capacity as a whole.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	65	63
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	36⅝	35¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	32	30½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	23	22
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	86	86
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	70½	70
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	43⅛	43⅛
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	79½	79½
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	69	69
Amer Smelting 5s '47	94	94
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¼	104¼
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106¾	106⅝
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	102	101¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	102	101⅞
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106¾	106¼
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	93	93
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	83½	83½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	77⅛	77⅛
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	73	70
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92¼	92
Atch T&SF 4s '05	81	81
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	91¼	91¼
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '63	93	91⅞
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	80½	70⅞
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100⅛	100
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	93½	93½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	68¼	68
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	45	44
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	54	53
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	52⅞	52⅞
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	63	63
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105¼	105⅛
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	105	105
Ben Ind Loan 6s '45	84	84
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	96	96
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	93	93
Boston & Maine 4⅜s '61	69⅛	69⅛
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	17	17
Bklyn Ed 5s E 52	104⅜	104
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	105	105
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	86	85¾
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	102¾	102¾
Buff R & P 4½s '57	62¼	62¼
Bur Cr N 5s '34	69	69
Bush Term con 5s '55	60½	60
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	94½	94
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	88⅞	88⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	88	88
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	88	87½
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	90	89¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	93¾	93¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	93½	93½
Can North deb 6½s '46	103¾	103¾
Can North deb 7s '40	103⅞	103⅞
Can Pacific deb 4s	72⅝	72½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	84½	84½
Can Pacific 5s '54	85	85
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	85	85
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	45	45
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	31½	31
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	72½	72½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	83¼	83¼
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	94½	93
Ches Corp 5s '47	68¼	67¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	93	93
Ches & O con 5s '39	101¾	101¾
Ches & O 4½s B	85½	84¼
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	46	47
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	92	92
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	19½	19¼
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	102¾	102
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	52½	51½
Chicago Ind So 4s	62	62
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	66½	66½
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct.	68	68
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	13⅜	13¼
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	35	34
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	64½	64½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 "C"	31½	30½
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	42	42
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	83	83
Chile Copper 5s '47	48¾	48¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	93	93
Cin Ind StL & Chic RR 4s	85	85
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	98¾	98⅜
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	57	57
Clev Short Line 4½s '61	82	82
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	78	78
Colonial Oil 6s '38	50	50
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	85	85
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	87	86¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	87½	87
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	92	92
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94½	94½
Con Gas 5s '57	100¼	100
Con Gas 4½s '51	96	95½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106½	106
Consum 5s '52	104	104
Container Corp 5s ct '43	29¼	29¼
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	3⅞	3⅞
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	37½	37½
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww	5	5
Del & Hudsno rfg 4s '43	84½	84
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	95½	95½
Den & Rio C con 4s '36	51½	48½
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	51	51
Wen & Rio G Wn 5s '55	23	22½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	29	29
Detroit & Mach 4s	27	27
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	96	95⅞
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101½	101½
Detroit Riv Tun 4½s '61	87	87
Dodge Bros cf 6s '40	88	87½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '87	101⅝	100⅞
Duquesne P & L 4½s B '57	101½	101½
East Tenn Va & Ga 5s '56	82	82
Ed Ill Co of Bklyn 4s '39	99¾	99¾
Erie RR ref 5s '67	37½	36⅛
Erie RR gen 5s '75	37	36⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	75	75
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	78	78
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	50	50
Gannett 6s '43	75	75
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	96	96
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	67	67
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103	102¾
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	67	65½
Goodrich 6s '45	60	59¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	86	86
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	86¾	85¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '37	100¼	100
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	62	62
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	61	61
Great Northern 7s '36 A	86½	86
Gulf States Steels 5½s '42	56	56
Hudson Coal 5s '62	44½	44
Hudson &Man adj in 5s '57	59	58½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	87¼	87¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	101⅞	101⅞
Ill Bel Tel rfg 5s '56	104	104
Ill Central 4s '52	62¼	62¼
Ill Central 4s '53	55½	55
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	66	66
Ill Central 4¾s '66	47½	46¾
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	50¼	49⅝
Ill Steel Deb 4½s	100½	100½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	53⅝	52
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	46½	46½
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	9	8⅝
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	9	8⅝
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	46¼	46¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	17⅞	17
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	32	32
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	37½	37
Int Paper 6s '55	28	28
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	40	39
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	45¼	45⅛
Int Tel &Tel 4½s cv '39	52	51½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	47	45¾
Int Equity Corp 5s B xw '48	82	82
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	63¾	63¾
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	98¾	98¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	65	65
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	88	80
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	45½	45
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	78¾	78
Laclede Gas rfg 5½s '34	90¾	90¾
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	70⅛	70⅛
Laclede Gas 5½s D	71	69½
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	76	76
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97 reg	73½	73½
L'Autaro 6s '54	8½	7⅝
Lehigh C&N 4½s A '54	87¾	87¾
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	52	52
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	55½	55½
Lowe's Inc s '41	86¼	86
Long Island rfg 4s '49	87	84¾
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	37¼	37⅛
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	101	101
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	26½	26
Marion Steam 5s '48	47	47
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	78	78
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	77	75
Metro Edison 4½s '68	85	83½
Metro Water 5½s '50	69½	69½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	95⅛	95⅛
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	86½	86
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	85½	84¾
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	49⅝	49⅝
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	68	67
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	76⅛	76⅛
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	63	62
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	42	41½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	76	75½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	24	22½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	38¼	37
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	36	35
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	36	35
Mo Pac 5s I '81	36½	35½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	24	23
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	75⅜	74½
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	75½	75
Morris & Essex 4½s '55	80	80
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	52¾	52½
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	91	90
Nat Rys of Mex 4s '51 A	2½	2½
Nat Steel 5s	84¼	83½
Newberry 5½s	81½	81½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	100¾	100
N O T & M 5s C '56	39½	39½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	71¾	71¾
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	71	70½
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	37	37
N O T & M 5s B '54	41½	39
N O T & M 5½s '54	41½	40
N Orls T 4s '53	68	68
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	83¾	83¼
NYC&HR 4½s 2013	58	57
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	59¼	59¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	65	64½
NYC&HR cv deb '35	76¾	76
NYC L SL cou 3½s '98	71¼	71¼
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	79½	79½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	29¾	27½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	35	34½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	58	57
NY Edison 5s C '51	105	105
NY Edison 5s '44	105	105
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	112¼	112¼
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	98	98
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	65	65
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	53⅞	53
NY NH&H 4½s '67	70	70
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	89½	89¾
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	48	46¼
NY Railway inc 6s '65	1½	1½
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	100	99¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '58	99	98¼
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	107	107
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	102¼	102¼

	High	Low
NY Trap Rock 6s '40	62¼	61
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	49½	49
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	99¼	98¼
Niag Share 5½s '50	71	71
Norf & W con 4s '96	92½	92½
Norf & W div 4s '44	93¾	93¼
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	92¼	92¼
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	34	34
North Am Co 5s '61	87¾	86½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	86¾	86¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '43	90	90
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	61	60⅞
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	85½	85
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	86¾	85¾
Ogden & L Cham 4s '48	54	54
Otis Steel 6s '41	43	43
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102¾	102¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	103¾	103¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	39¼	39¼
Paramount Public 5½s '50	36½	36
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	16½	16½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	40¼	39⅞
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	66½	66½
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	55	55
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	90¼	89B
Penn Railroad con 6s '48	93	92½
Penn Railroad con 6s sta '48	93	93
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	69	68½
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	97½	97½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s 65	83¼	83¼
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	78⅞	78⅝
Penn Railroad 5s '84	84¼	83⅞
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	92	91½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100½	100
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	89¾	89¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	94½	94⅜
Phil & Read C&I 7s '49	59½	59
Phil Railway 4s '37	24¾	24¾
Pillsbury Flour M s '43	99½	99½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	65½	65
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	39¼	38½
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	60	59
Pub Svc E&G 4s	93¾	93¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	102	102
Pure Oil 5½s '37	85	85
Pure Oil 5½s '40	81¼	81
Read rfg 4½s A '97	85	83⅜
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	76	75¼
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	81	81
Remington Rand 5½s '47WW	68½	66
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	84½	82⅝
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44 ct	25	25
Rio G & W col 4s '49	48	47
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	44	47
St Joseph Lead 5½s	90½	90½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	15¼	14½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	14	13⅛
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	17½	17½
StP M&M con 6s '33	99	99
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	88	88
Seabod A L 6s ct	5¼	5¼
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	44	44
Shell Pipe 5s '52	85¼	85¼
Shell Union 5s '47	84½	84⅜
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	84⅝	84⅜
Sinclair Cn Oil 6½s '38	95	95
Sinclair Pipe Line 5s '49	98¼	94
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102⅜	102¼
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	76¾	76½
Smith A O 6½s '33	101½	101¼
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103¾	103¾
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	62¾	62¾
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	81	81
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	61½	61½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	61	60
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	59¾	59¼
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	71½	71½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	39½	35
Southern Ry con 5s '94	79	78¾
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	52¾	50½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104	103½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	95½	95½
Swift & Co 5s '41	101	100
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	66	66
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39	97	97
Texas Corp 5s '44	91¾	91
Third Ave adj 5s '60	27½	27½
Union Oil Cal 5s rcts ww	87½	87½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	94¼	94
Union Pacific 4s '68	81	80½
Union Uacific rfg 4s 2008	85	85
US Ruber Co 5s '47	62½	61
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	84½	84½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	39½	38
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	44	42⅞
Vanadium 5s '41	57	56
Virginia Ry 5s '62	94	94
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	46	46
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	71½	71½
Wabash R R5½s '75	12½	12½
Wabash RR 5s D '80	12	12
Walworth 6s '45	31⅞	30¼
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	30	30
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	37	36½
Warren Bros 6s '41	56	56½
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	103	103
West Shore 4s 2361	76⅞	76⅞
Western Electric 5s '44	100½	99¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	61	60⅝
Western Maryland 5½s '77	62¾	62
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	98	98
Western Pacific 5s A '46	41	40½
Western Union 5s '51	69¾	69½
Western Union col 5s '38	84½	84½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	61	61
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	74	74
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	74	74

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last—Sep10	Sep 9
3½s '47	101.	100.31	101.	100.31
1st 4¼s '47	102.16	102.3	102.15	102.8
1st 4¼s reg	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.00
4th 4¼s '38	103.7	103.5	103.7	103.6
4th 4¼s reg	103.2	103.	103.2	103.1
US 3⅜s March'reg	100.30	100.20	100.20	100.20
US 3s '55	96.30	96.30	96.30	96.28
US 3½s '49	98.10	98.7	98.10	98.10
US 3⅜s '43 March	100.30	100.22	100.30	100.24
US 3⅜s '43 June	100.26	100.26	100.20	100.25
US 3⅜s '47	100.22	100.22	100.22	100.23
US 3⅜s '56	102.10	102.8	102.10	102.8
US 4s '54	104.14	104.8	104.18	104.7
US 4¼s '52	107.30	107.30	107.30	107.31

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	24¾	24¾
Akershus 5s '63	65¼	65¼
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	49	49
Antioquia 7s B '45	15	15
Antioquia III 7s '57	13	13
Argentine Gov 5s '45	52¼	52¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	46⅞	46
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	45½	45½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	46¼	44½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	45½	45
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	46¾	46¾
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	44⅜	44¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	46	46
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	47½	46
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	47¼	44¾
Australia 4½s '56	73⅛	73
Australia 5s '57	79⅜	79
Austria 5s '57	79¾	78¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	79	79
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	90	90
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	91¾	91⅝
Belgium (King) 6s '55	97½	97½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	99¾	99¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	104¾	104½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	38½	38
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	41½	41½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	41½	41½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	50¾	50½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	49¾	48⅝
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	46¾	46
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	7⅞	7⅞
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	8½	8½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	16½	16½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	18¼	18
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	18½	18½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	23⅞	23¼
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	59½	59⅞
Bremen 7s '35	78.0	86.2	78.1	78.1
Brisbane 6s '50	72½	72½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	29½	29½
Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60	44⅛	44⅛
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	39½	39½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	27	25½
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	28	28
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	39	39½
Bulgaria 7s '67	25½	25
Bulgaria 7½s '68	27⅞	27⅞
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	98⅛	98
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	85	85
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	99⅝	99⅝
Chile (Rep) 6½s '57	10	10
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	13¼	12½
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	10½	10½
Chile (Rep) 6s '6 0	11	10½
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	11½	11½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	41¼	41¼
Columbia Agr Bk 6s '47	38	38
Colombia Mig Bk 7s '46	28	28
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	40	39½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	40	40
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	73¼	73¼
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	14⅜	14⅜
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	26¾	26¾
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	80	80
Cuba (Rep) 5s '(04) '44	91	91
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	77¾	77¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	41	40⅞
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	15¼	15
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	75	74½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	88	86¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	90¾	90¾
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	81¼	81
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	54	54
Duke Price Power 6s '66	63	63
Dutch El sf 6s '62	99½	99⅜
Finland 5½s '58	63	63
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	73½	73½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	99	99
Frankfort 6½s '53	38	38
French (Rep) 7s '49	115	115
French (Rep) 7½s '41	123	122
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	56¼	56¼
German 7s '49	69½	69½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	50	49½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	46	45¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	46	45¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	54¾	54¼
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	38	37½
Germ El Pow 6½s '51	48¾	48¾
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	48¼	48¼
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	49¼	48¾
Good Hope L&SW 7s '45	45	45
Hamburg 6s '46	43	43
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	41	41
Helsingfors 6½s '60	60⅞	60⅞
Hungary (King) 7½s 'A '44	45	44
Hungary Mun 7s '46	24	24
Inader Steel 6s '48	40½	40
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	95	95
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	90	90
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	77½	77¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	94½	94½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	53½	53½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	63¾	63¼
Karstadt 6s '43	26	26
Kreuger & Toll 5s '50	23⅜	21½
Kreuger & Toll 5s ct	17	16¾
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104¾	104¾
Medellin 6½s '54	16	16
Mex 4s small A '04	3⅛	3⅛

Improvement In Crop Prospects Is Indicated

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP) — A slight increase in crop prospects during August is reported by the Department of Agriculture, with larger production of corn, oats and hay leading the upward move.

Aided by good August rains in the central and upper Mississippi Valley area, the corn production was estimated at 2,854,000,000 bushels, an increase of 1 per cent over the August forecast. This was higher than last year's crop, which was 2,563,000,000 bushels, and compared with a 5-year average from 1924 to 1928 of 2,625,000,000.

A probable production of 714,538,000 bushels of all wheat was estimated, compared with 723,000,000 indicated on Aug. 1 and a crop of 894,000,000 bushels last year.

Prospects for potatoes declined 3 per cent as a result of blight in Maine and drought from eastern Colorado to northwestern Minnesota. Grain sorghums fell 6 per cent, and broom corn 6 per cent from the Aug. 1 estimate, attributed to the continued drought in the Pan Handle area in Texas and portions of near-by states.

Crop yields generally were estimated to average 6.4 per cent below those of last season, and 4.5 per cent below the average during the 10 years of 1919 to 1928.

LOAN POSITION OF SECURITY MARKETS VERY ENCOURAGING

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—The loan position of the security markets is probably stronger than ever before, certainly the strongest in 15 years. Thanks to

News of Art, Music and the Theater—Book Reviews

Early American Water Colors

By FRANK RUTTER

London

ALL who have made more than a cursory examination of the principal art galleries and museums are aware that there is hardly a great art collection that does not contain at least one painting of great beauty and interest, and of high excellence in technique, the name of whose author is entirely unknown.

The presence of big or little masterpieces by unknown artists in a world-famous collection serves to remind us how capricious are Fame and her sister Fortune, for though happily these anonymous flowers of painting are not "born to blush unseen," their artists, if not mute, are "inglorious" in that though their work has survived, their names have not been handed down with it.

Now such is the respect for persons and the homage justly paid to great names in art that in a great many exhibitions it is the custom of the average visitor first to look for "names" in the catalogue, and then to look at and admire the works on the walls. This is to take things in their wrong sequence. We should look first at the works to see what they are like, and only afterward—only when we have found something that arrests our attention and commands our admiration—at the catalogue to ascertain the name of the painter.

* * *

If in the arts we go by names only we are likely to miss a great deal that is well worth seeing, and this is particularly true of the annual exhibition of early water colors which is held each summer at Walker's Galleries in New Bond Street. For Mr. Augustus Walker, the organizer of this series of exhibitions, is a genuine connoisseur, who does not limit his attention to the work of famous artists, but is tireless in his research and takes special delight in discovering and bringing forward work of genuine merit on the part of the little-known and the unknown.

This year certainly one of the most delightful things in his twenty-eighth annual exhibition is an interior which only since the opening of the exhibition has been identified as the work of one Charles Martin. From an inscription we know that this most skillfully drawn and painted "American Interior" represents Mrs. Martin and her infant son Thomas Carew Hunt Martin, aged 4 months, in a room at Catty House, Yonkers, Westchester County, New York. The work is dated "June 22, 1857." It is quite clear that the artist was a very competent draftsman and a painter of more than average skill and sensibility. What enchants us particularly in the rendering of this tender domestic idyll is not only the correct drawing and placing of the figures and surrounding furniture, but the exceedingly delicate and pervasive lighting of the apartment.

This sensitive notation of light and shade, this subtle recording of the relative degrees of illumination, gives a great sense of air and space to the apartment depicted, and in conjuring up the effect of a third dimension on a piece of paper that has two dimensions only, the author gives us a pure æsthetic pleasure and demonstrates his just and accurate sense of those qualities which painters call "values." Executed three-quarters of a century ago, this charming little picture not only gives us an idea of a typical "home" of the period, but also reminds us of the high standard of excellence so often achieved by little-known artists. Perhaps some reader of the Monitor may be able to give more information about Charles Martin of Yonkers.

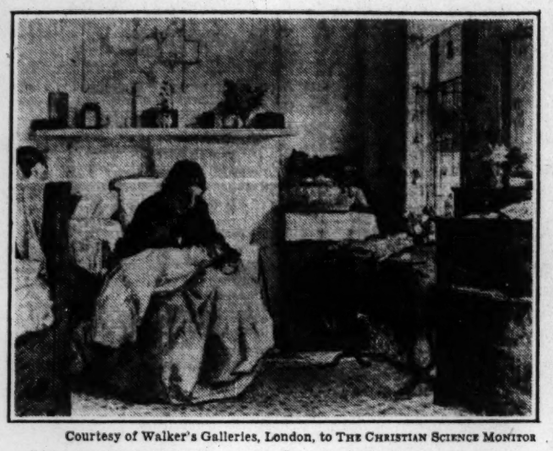
* * *

Another American subject in this same exhibition at Walker's Galleries is a view of "Schuylkill Market Street, Philadelphia," in 1854 by W. C. Wall. But here the interest is almost entirely topographical, and while Wall has drawn the wide thoroughfare with able knowledge of perspective, and peopled it with little figures and trotting horses so that the scene is full of life, his water color has not that arresting quality and distinction possessed by the "American Interior."

Canada is also strongly represented in this exhibition by a view of Quebec by an unknown artist, and also by an interesting group of water colors of Canadian scenery, which include such subjects as "Thousand Islands from N. N. W.," "Gros Cap, Lake Superior," "Chute Ladalle, French River, Lake Huron," "Lake of Two Mountains, Ottawa," and "Amherstbury from the South." This group of water colors, executed about 1820 by various unidentified Canadian artists, was formerly in the possession of the ninth Earl of Dalhousie, Governor of Canada from 1819 to 1828, who no doubt brought these water colors home with him as souvenirs of his stay in North America.

While these early American water colors constitute a special and unusual feature of this current exhibition at Walker's Galleries, there are also on view examples of early English water colors. J. R. Cozens, Girtin and De Wint are all superbly represented by important drawings, and there are four early Turners, one of Dover Castle—formerly in John Ruskin's collection—dating from the artist's early boyhood and being an amazing example of his precocious powers. A coach in the foreground, with some young men making merry on the top, is drawn with the rollicking zest of a Rowlandson—a master who is also well represented in this exhibition.

Among the works by lesser known English artists in this exhibition is a set of three interiors of Westminster School painted about 1841 by C. R. Sargent, which illustrate most amusingly the schoolboy life of that period.



Courtesy of Walker's Galleries, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"American Interior," From a Water Color by Charles Martin.

The Decline of Acting

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

IT IS often said that in London nowadays one rarely or never sees a truly great individual performance. Mr. Ivor Brown, one of the ablest dramatic critics of England, recently admitted that he had not seen a performance that had genuinely swept him off his feet. Miss Edith Evans is nightly rousing large audiences at the Queen's Theater to tremendous enthusiasm with her portrait of a prima donna in decline; but hers is one of a very few current London performances that have pretentions to be placed in the front rank of acting. To see Kean play, said Coleridge, was like reading Shakespeare by flashes of lightning. By no possibility of imagination could such a phrase be applied to any English actor of today.

This is not wholly the actor's fault. The modern actor, provided with a few mild epigrams in a Mayfair drawing-room, does not have Kean's opportunities. The growth of "realism" has resulted in a drama that strives to be a more or less accurate copy of ordinary existence, in which people undergo profound emotion only very occasionally, and even then do their level best to conceal it. One may wish that the modern actor would now and again display some of that bravura spirit which in excess leads to tearing a passion to tatters; but in justice to him one should remember that his author rarely gives him a passion to tear.

Again, from the point of view of the actor, it is perhaps unfortunate that the most conspicuous British dramatic author of the last 30 years should have been Mr. G. Bernard Shaw. Had Britain during that period had a playwright who could appeal to the emotions with as much skill as Mr. Shaw to the intellect, some of the most effective and impressive parts in dramatic history might have been written.

A third reason for the decline of acting is the collapse of the actor-manager system. At the end of the last century the great actor was an autocrat in his theater. Not only had he big parts to play; but, since he financed and produced his pieces himself, he was able, by cutting down other people's rôles, by omitting a scene in which he did not appear, by varying the pace and emphasis of the play, to make his own part even bigger than had been originally intended. Now all that sort of thing is over. The star actor is today as much under the thumb of the producer as is the most insignificant super. He is never allowed to step out of the picture. Sometimes, so dominant does the note of "productionism" occasionally become, one doubts whether he has even been permitted to be in the picture.

But if there is loss in all this, there is also gain. To read Shakespeare by flashes of lightning may be a thrilling experience; but we doubt whether it is the best way to get to know what Shakespeare was driving at. Mr. John Gielgud once remarked that Shakespeare needed "star" players, because his chief characters are "star" parts. But this admirable young actor also insisted that the most important thing of all was the ensemble, the working together of the company in harmonious coöperation to insure a faithful rendering of the dramatist's intention. In the days of bravura acting this rarely resulted; today it frequently does. And for this benefit many people would consider the loss of the dominating actor a sacrifice well worth making.

H. H.

The 'Modern' Swinburne

Swinburne: A literary biography, by Georges Lafourcade. London: [illegible] net. New York: Norrow, $4.

EDMUND GOSSE'S life of Algernon Charles Swinburne, admirable as it was in many ways, cannot be regarded as the definite biography. Not only was the work of investigation behind it slight, but the author's personal intimacy with the poet imposed on him a reserve about many episodes in his career which a biographer should treat with frankness.

Dr. Lafourcade is peculiarly fitted to give us a complete, detached and yet sympathetic account of Swinburne's life. Although he is a Frenchman, he has had access to all the available English sources of information; and being a Frenchman, he is not only interesting about the influence of Baudelaire and de Sade, but he has been able to dig up some contributions to the République des Lettres in 1877 which he believes to be Swinburne's. In his "La Jeunesse de Swinburne" he had already published some of the results of his long studies. In the present volume he reviews the whole of the poet's life, looking back from a modern point of view on a period that is now distant.

At the outset he makes a proposition to which he recurs from time to time. Swinburne, he maintains, was "essentially a modern." Though his "political ideas are out of date," his "sensibility is modern." He finds him more akin to Proust, Gide, Lawrence, Huxley or Joyce than any of his great literary contemporaries. "He sowed the seeds" from which grew Pater, Wilde and the whole decadent school; but he went further than these." He "fed his inspiration from the live springs of his own experience. . . . He was resolutely himself." There is a certain truth in that. But might we not with greater fitness say that these "moderns" are as old as Swinburne, rather than that Swinburne is as modern as they?

Swinburne himself is by no means without origins. The first contemporary influences he experienced vividly were those of the pre-Raphaelites. Behind him lay the Elizabethans. William Blake and Villon—Villon must not be forgotten. Closer at hand were Baudelaire and the mighty Walt Whitman. To speak of him as if he were the herald of our dawn is to make too much of modern originality. Rather, he is among the earlier voices which spoke in passionate protest against the prevailing notions of his time.

Dr. Lafourcade admirably shows how the life which he objectively lived, even from boyhood, provided him with the experience upon which he was to draw in his poetry. In the descriptions of Herbert in "Lesbia Brandon" he detects records of Swinburne's own boyhood by the sea. In those early experiences the author finds the roots of many elements in his inspiration. But is it not enough to know that the world which inspired him was a world of physical activity? With ideas, with character, with subtleties of emotion he was not concerned. He had one poetic power, and only one; and, by its nature, it ended with his spendthrift youth.

Mr. Herbert Witherspoon, artistic director of the Chicago Civic Opera Company during its last season, has been appointed dean of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music.

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Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Are They the Same Off?

APPARENTLY Mr. A. A. Milne is a member of the Armchair Playgoers Association . . . In the introduction to his new volume, "Four Plays," just published by Putnam, he remarks that "when the author is writing his play, he anticipates for it, and rightly anticipates for it, the perfect production such as obviously he will never get."

Mr. Milne considers unsound the assumption "that a play is automatically improved by the fact of production, and that its characters, as a matter of course, increase their stature by a measure proportionate to the reputation of the player" . . . Because "to the dramatist's intentions the player, being of flesh and blood, and a servant of compromise, will never make a complete response, even if she be Miss Barrymore herself. Even, indeed, if she be Miss Barrymore not being herself.

"But to say that the presence of a star, even of a superstar, does not give a play an increased value is not to say that it does not give it an increased attraction. Even if it were true, and were a subject of complaint by author or critic, that 'Lynn Fontanne is always Lynn Fontanne,' it is at least as true that 'O'Neill is always O'Neill'; and there is no reason whatever why a playgoer should prefer the exhibition of an author's personality to an exhibition of the personality of an actress."

Miss Fontanne was not happily chosen for this example, since she is one of the few players who are not always themselves, but try at least to be the characters they are playing . . . It is in this respect that she differs from—for example—Mr. Alfred Lunt.

* * *

But why will the author never get a perfect production? Because, says Mr. Milne, "in the first place none of the players will have the personality which he had imagined for the particular character" . . . Mr. Milne, you see, does not even hope for actors who will impersonate his characters, though all he says is that "all the acting is not going to be of the very highest class." He concludes:

"The plays, then, in this book are—to use the hackneyed quotation—poor things but mine own. If you have seen any of them acted, you will hear the words said in the voices of the actors, see the characters again in the persons of the actors, and, as you liked or disliked the production, so you will like or dislike the play. But if you have not seen them acted, then in your mind you will project them on the stage, giving all the characters their perfect representation. After which, having applauded the production (yours) and the acting (yours) you can call the author in front of the curtain and throw things at him."

Clearly, Mr. Milne, who is known as a whimsical fellow, is really a pessimist . . . Which, if he has been to the theater a great deal, is perhaps not surprising . . . But for his information—there are players who can add something even to his characters.

* * *

There are actors, too, whose virtue consists in being themselves . . . Young Michael discovered the other night that Mr. Ed Wynn is the same off as on . . . He was permitted to meet the star in his dressing room after the Boston opening of "The Laugh Parade" . . . Incidentally, he was permitted also to meet Mr. Jack Sharkey, who happened to be present . . . And Mr. Wynn humorously protested that "he's looking at you more than he is at me, Jack."

Of course Mr. Wynn, off, is not outwardly the same as he is on . . . The zany, before the dressing table crowded with gadgets and plied with telegrams, gives place to the affable host . . . "He isn't a bit high hat," said Young Michael . . . The affectations of the stage have vanished, but the essential comedian remains . . . For the comedian, like the writer of travel books, must depend for his appeal not on what he says but on what he is . . . His essential character is revealed in his performance as clearly as a conductor's musicianship is revealed by the music of Mozart . . . Which is why there are not Ed Wynns on every stage . . . And why most comedians, alas, are the same on as off.

Of Many Things

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

FOR the coming season the Metropolitan Museum of Art has assembled a lively group of lecturers for the free Saturday and Sunday talks on art topics of current interest. Many persons will be astonished to find Mr. Walter Pach on the list. Since Mr. Pach is ever a stormy petrel where generally accepted æsthetic traditions are concerned, his place on the Museum program is a sign of a commendably eclectic attitude on the part of the present authorities. The reciprocity that now exists between the Metropolitan and the Museum of Modern Art in the matter of loans is another sign of mutual helpfulness. Other speakers on this year's list include Messrs. Frank Weitenkampf, Lewis Mumford, Ralph Adams Cram, Eustache de Lorey and George Francis Dow.

Sports in Art

At Forest Hills, N. Y., during the international tennis competitions, visitors have been further diverted by a special exhibition called "Sports in Art," consisting of paintings, drawings and prints. Many of the items are concerned with tennis, with nine etchings by Mrs. Helen Wills Moody of herself and other players in action drawing a good deal of attention. Another former woman tennis champion, Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory, provides the foreword to the catalogue. Of marked force is "Shot Put," by Mr. Charles Logasa, who probably is no athlete, but who has in a large degree that eye for the essential rhythms and stresses of vigorous motion. Some of the polo subjects tend to be so static in their drawing that it is to be regretted that Mr. J. W. Golinkin's lively impressions of the ponies in action were not included. Dominating this show are the Bellows lithographs of boxers in vigorous contest. A figure of Nurmi running, a bronze by Mr. René Sintenis, is another stirring item.

Weber and Fields Jubilee

For two weeks, beginning Sept. 12, Weber and Fields will be accorded a variety of honors in New York, to mark their half century of stage partnership, concluding with a banquet at the Hotel Astor on Sept. 25. In recent months they have been making radio appearances. They worked for several weeks in Hollywood on a motion picture, "The March of Time," which has not been released. The comedians got their start as performers in cheap museums on the New York East Side, and rose to become managers of the best-known theater of travesty the city ever had. Under their management appeared Lillian Russell, De Wolfe Hopper, Anna Held, Marie Dressler, Elsie Janis, Montgomery and Stone, Nora Bayes, Maggie Cline, David Warfield, Fay Templeton and many noted entertainers.

Chicago Panels

Mr. Edward Buk Ulreich, painter, has been awarded first place in the competition for designs for a large mural decoration that is to have a central setting at the Chicago Exposition of 1933. Mr. Ulreich's design is composed of 14 panels symbolically depicting American industries such as fishing, cattle raising, steam and air transportation, architecture and forestry. The decoration will be carried out in various colored marbles upon an area 430 feet long by 30 feet high, at the back of the Industrial Arts Building designed by Mr. Ely Jacques Kahn. The effect will be that of a huge mosaic.

An Economical Company

In Woodstown, N. J., there survives a summer theater group which is giving musical shows that never cost more than $5 each to produce. A resourceful manager who can build scenery and costumes out of odds and ends left over from rummage sales is in charge. At first, the attendance was small, but the ladies of the company began to make visits to the housewives, exchanging recipes, and telling them what was going on down at the opera house. Patronage grew when the townspeople discovered that real live performers were to be seen, and not in a motion picture. Out of such small beginnings great enterprises sometimes arise. We once heard Lady Gregory say that the production cost of "The Rising of the Moon" was only three shillings, in the days when the Abbey Players were getting their start.

E. C. S.

On London Stages

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

GARRICK THEATER — "Loyalties," by John Galsworthy. Produced Aug. 22, 1932. Haymarket Theater — "Tomorrow Will Be Friday," a comedy in three acts, by Philip Leaver. Produced Aug. 23, 1932.

One of the most reassuring features in the theatrical situation in England is the number of young men who are doing good work in the writing of plays. The names of Mr. Noel Coward, Mr. Beverley Nicholls, Mr. John Van Druten, Mr. Eric Forbes Boyd, whose "Knight Errant" was so well received when it was produced some years ago, and Mr. Rodney Ackland immediately spring to one's thought. To these must now be added that of Mr. Philip Leaver, whose first play, "Tomorrow Will Be Friday," has just been produced at the Haymarket Theater with a cast that is, from the point of view of stellar brilliance, nothing less than a Milky Way.

Mr. Leaver has a sense of the theater. His plot is dull, unoriginal and improbable. Charlotte, Lady Immingham, is about to sell her country house, which she can no longer afford to keep up, to a young Australian sheep farmer, Garth Sidney. Sidney, however, turns out to be a thief intent on her ladyship's emeralds. Confronted with the prospect of prison by three of Lady Immingham's guests, he makes a bid for freedom with a threat redolent of the old days of Victorian melodrama, a threat that later is found to have been a bluff. This is an absurd scene, in which neither Mr. Leaver nor Mr. Leon Quartermaine, who plays Garth Sidney, believes. One is glad that it is soon over.

Yet Mr. Leaver's sense of the theater is so acute that he makes an acceptable, though slight, entertainment, out of even these unpromising materials. He can invent little things which in a printed play would be very dull, but which on the stage suddenly become enormously amusing. Thus, one of Lady Immingham's guests, an elderly and pompous but kindly lord, delightfully played by Mr. Athole Stewart, has a habit of whistling through his teeth in moments of emotion. When this is pointed out to him, he hotly denies it, growing red with annoyance, but immediately afterward emits a piercing whistle that would do credit to a locomotive. This is hardly very subtle, and on paper it perhaps sounds silly. But in the theater it sets the house in a roar.

"Tomorrow Will Be Friday" is one of the best acted plays in London. Miss Marie Tempest, who has (incredibly) been a leading woman since 1886, surpasses herself. One would willingly listen to her ecstatic laughs and watch her sudden seriousnesses until 1978. Her performance is delightful all through. Mr. Graham Browne, as a very literal-minded Scotch angler, is also excellent, and Miss Celia Johnson gives a lovely performance as a young girl grievously disappointed. Mr. Quartermaine manages to suggest an atmosphere of real glamour around Garth Sidney.

Mr. Galsworthy's "Loyalties," at the Garrick, is also, in its way, a crook drama. Mr. Oliver Raphael's Jew gets all the obvious effects, but his performance would be even better than it is did he not strive so obviously to reproduce the admirable performance that Mr. Ernest Milton gave in this part 10 years ago.

H. H.

Novels of and for Women

Thank Heaven Fasting, by E. M. Delafield. London: Macmillan. 7/6 net. In America: "A Good Man's Love." New York: Harper. $2.50. August Book League of America Choice.

The Family Circle, by Andre Maurois. London: Cassell. 7/6 net. New York: Appleton. $2.50.

There and Back, by Ada Harrison. London: Dent. 7/6 net.

NOWADAYS, according to the journalists and some male authors, to be a woman is to be a "problem." Whereas 25 to 35 years ago the problem was not merely in being a woman but in becoming a married woman. What sorrow lay behind the disciplined social demeanor of the débutante of two or three seasons who could not even boast of a proposal. Though even then her mother had ready a handy formula which darkly hinted of a suitor refused by dear so-and-so because he was not the right one, or because dear so-and-so was so original—not the marrying sort. This deceived no one but it was a cloak for disappointed pride.

Miss Delafield has captured the irony of this situation. She has chosen an average girl, an only child of wealthy parents, not too pretty, not too dull, not very clever nor yet very stupid, and she has shown her being trained, drilled, disciplined, implacably bent to the iron will of her mother and a society which demanded that she should win its approval, recognition and possibly its jealousy by providing herself with a husband.

Monica played the game gallantly, save for one small indiscretion, and finally married a fat, elderly acquaintance. Those poor Edwardian women! Miss Delafield has magnificently avenged them. She is a master hand at understatement. She has recalled that world with the sure, economical touch of the artist.

A girl of a later generation, grown up just before the war and far more aware of herself and her potentialities is M. Maurois's heroine. She might be said to represent the first stages of woman evolving into the "problem." Her childhood in a small French manufacuring town is rendered unhappy and insecure by a rift in the family and she grows up an independent, rather bitter creature, full of vitality, eager enthusiasm and ambitions, with an avid desire to decide her own destiny. She leaves her family circle to study at the Sorbonne and falls in love with a boy from her own town. But he fails her by returning to his father's business and a circumscribed life in the small provincial town she has discarded. Denise accepts and marries another young man, the son of a banker, feeling she will be able to have some influence through him and his money over financial affairs in France and even further afield.

M. Maurois is concerned not only with woman, the "problem." He uses this story as a mirror for other post-war problems in France; there is talk of politics, of finance, of international affairs. It is enough for a saga to make one think of M. Maurois as a kind of Gallicized Galsworthy. But his saga has not quite the same sure touch. Denise is alive, but her personal drama tends at times to be overshadowed by the shifting clouds of the changing order in post-war France. M. Maurois writes about his characters sympathetically and with a gifted pen. He is fortunate in having again so subtle and sensitive a translator as Mr. Hamish Miles.

While two intelligent young married women are on holiday, and the men are out of the way, the woman "problem" is in abeyance; there is time for feminine heart-to-hearters, a little self-analysis, a modicum of self-revelation. Miss Harrison during a trip to Venice has extracted the genteel utmost of humor and entertainment from this situation. Her book is rather more than a diary, rather less than a travel book and not quite a novel. She succeeds in pinning down on to her pages not only impressions of Venice but also some of the more fleeting and evanescent of her thoughts about people, things, food and ideas. This gives the book its particular charm. For her thoughts and feelings, in a greater or lesser degree, are those of most women. And because they are easily recognizable and because perhaps with most women they are usually not articulated, their intensely personal quality and their littleness becomes magnified, as it were, by this bond of common experience. Mr. Robert Austin's illustrations are in just the right key.

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BUMPUS

The String Quartet in America

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

SOON to have a period of rich and brilliant cultivation, if the doings of three recently established American conservatories signify anything, is the string quartet Or to speak both more broadly and more particularly, the branch of the art of tone that awaits, and should presently attain, popularization in the United States, is the instrumental ensemble, provided the teaching at the Juilliard School of Music here, at the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia and at the Eastman School of Music in Rochester, N. Y., has the outcome that should be expected.

Not that ensemble, or chamber music—call it whichever we like—will ever be, or need to be, an interest of every person inside the country's borders; enough, undoubtedly, that it be put within reach of men, women and children from sea to sea, let those seize and take possession who will. Already, certain of the finest types of sound have been placed before the public of mountain, plain and shore rather completely; the song, for example, by vocalists, and the sonata by pianists. The symphony, of late years, has been taken to all, we may probably say, of the larger communities, east, west, north and south The ensemble, for that matter, has been pretty widely carried about too; but it still remains, let us confess, less known than it should be, and for no reason, suppose our Juilliard, Curtis and Eastman classes to be accomplishing their purpose, that can much longer hold valid.

* * *

European observers have sometimes remarked that musical art on the western side of the Atlantic is all upper-structure and no underpinning. Granted that they were not far wrong, they should find less occasion from now on so to comment. For to cultivate ensemble means to build solidly on the ground. The quartet is rock to hold up anything; and without dispute, the scheme of conservatory training provided by the bounty of the Juilliard Musical Foundation trustees, by the munificence of the family of Mr. Cyrus H. K. Curtis, and by the former benevolence of George Eastman and the later liberality of his will, must lead, before too remote a time, to the naturalization of the quartet in the land.

To consider likelihoods, the Curtis Institute, after having got fairly organized, called a widely experienced player of the viola, Louis Bailly, to teach ensemble; and before much time elapsed, began presenting quartet programs with a student group. The Curtis Institute may truly be said to have given the first impulse to the new movement outside academic walls. Curtis graduates, as they go forth year after year, should—well, let's wait and see what they achieve. The Eastman School has made haste more slowly; but Eastman students—happily, perhaps, who knows?—are not of the specially picked and selected sort that Curtis students are. We must wait and see about them also. The theory has gained credit, and with much support from nineteenth-century educational experience in French and German conservatories, that the cause of music lies in the hands of the youthfully gifted. Power of interpretation, by that theory, is innate, and is not to be acquired by the person who has mere zeal and diligence to go ahead on. That may be; and yet, an American answer to the question, remaining for the future to produce, may modify our views.

* * *

Then the Juilliard School, last of all to set up a formal mechanism of ensemble study, has a woodwind player, Mr. Georges Barrère, the flutist, in charge of procedure. That may mean that Juilliard students will pursue a kind of chamber music that popularizes quickly. For Mr. Barrère at his concerts of recent seasons has favored compound sonorities over simple, and has preferred large combinations of instruments to small. He has put strings, woods and brasses together freely; and with the Barrère Little Symphony, which he directs, he has stopped just short of a regular orchestra.

To regard ensemble as tonal sculpture, and to look at Mr. Bailly of Curtis and Mr. Barrère of Juilliard as typical workers in the art, may we not say that Mr. Bailly's inclination is for the subtle effects of low relief, while Mr. Barrère's is for the striking effects of high? If so, the extremes are represented, no denying, in the music education of the United States; characteristically, too, no doubt, by Philadelphia on the one hand and by New York on the other. Possibly the proper mean is hit at Rochester; another thing we shall in time ascertain.

On the appreciative side, some listeners like ensemble extraordinarily; others, no harm to admit, prefer music of brighter color and sharper pattern. With reference, specifically, to the string quartet, the proportion of those who find it enjoyable to those who find it a little too austere may not change much, in spite of Juilliard, Curtis and Eastman hopes and plans. And yet, popularization will have been effectually accomplished when everybody can exercise his choice. It's the availability of the fine arts that civilizes us. The actual numbers devoted to the fostering and cultivating of this or that one of them can hardly be what matters. A torch, kept aflame, answers as well as the whole world on fire.

* * *

When we stop, however, to think, we cannot escape the conviction that the quartet for strings includes and sums up the whole story of the fine art of tone. It represents the instrumental branch, to say the least, in the most elegant, vigorous and exalted form. If some day what we know as music should become an unused language, like classic Latin and Greek, with only a few specimens of composition surviving, corresponding to our texts of Athenian tragedy and Roman oratory, what would better illustrate the mechanism and the message, what would better preserve the technical processes and the expressive purposes of the thing, than the quartets of Mozart and Beethoven? Even if the sound had gone out, from disappearance of the string family of instruments and discontinuance of the chromatic scale, the quartets, supposing they subsisted in some sort of recorded, documentary shape, would tell the story sufficiently well. Melody, harmony, rhythm and construction would stand revealed to the eye. The mass of piano pieces might be lost, and most choral and orchestral works along with them; and still a plentiful record would remain.

Anyway, the quartet now and here ought to be taken fullest advantage of. All speed to its influence in the hands of Juilliard, Curtis and Eastman violinists, viola-players and violoncellists!

In New York Theaters

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK — "Best Years," a drama by Mr. Raymond van Sickle, opening at the Bijou Theater on the evening of Sept. 7, is a sometimes penetrant study of the dominance of a family by a self-centered mother. Its chance of popularity is affected by the somewhat heavy and conventional development of the theme that has many humorous possibilities as presented in "Another Language." "Best Years" has the advantage of the sensitive, vital acting of Miss Katherine Alexander in the part of a girl who refuses to marry a young engineer in order to remain with her all-demanding mother, a rôle played by Miss Jean Adair with a dissembling sweetness that is all iron underneath. The mother's selfishness overreaches itself, and the daughter is finally left free to follow her own inclinations. The cast includes Misses Mary Horne, Leona Powers, Marjorie Lytell and Messrs. Thomas Reynolds, Fred Sherman, Harvey Stephens, Thomas Finley and Daniel Poole.

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Thomas Charges Modern Business With Dishonesty

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 10 (AP)—Asserting "private business is neither efficient nor honest in this last racketeering stage of capitalism," Mr. Norman Thomas yesterday charged it with more "crimes and blunders" than Tammany Hall.

The Socialist candidate for President outlined his party's program as an orderly and practical way for the transfer of privately owned resources, public utilities and corporations into public hands.

"This is practical as nothing else is," he said, "and to work for it is the best cure for unemployment and the only alternative to our drift to Fascism or catastrophe."

Mr. Thomas, delivering his third address in as many nights in his native State, pictured the budgets of the United States, New York State and "even New York City" as more "honest and revealing" than the reports of most corporations to their stockholders."

Hoover Orders Action On Works Program

(Continued from Page 1)

authorized from two to five years ago.

The expenditure on all classes of construction since the depression began and up to next July will total about $2,300,000,000. This sum is more than double the normal pace and the enlarged work has, of course, been undertaken solely in aid to employment.

The actual projects which will be speeded up under this additional sum will be announced by the various departments.

Report of Mills

The letter from Mr. Mills, on the basis of which Mr. Hoover acted, read as follows:

As you are aware, the emergency relief and reconstruction act of 1932 provides for the further speeding up of certain federal construction projects, practically all of which were authorized some time ago as part of the general federal building and construction program, provided the sums appropriated shall not be expended if the Secretary of the Treasury certifies to the President that the amount necessary for such expenditure is not available and cannot be obtained upon reasonable terms.

Knowing your desire to provide all the employment possible in the country, I am pleased to be able to inform you, the necessary information having yesterday been furnished by the director of the budget covering the work to be performed during the fiscal year 1933, that I am clear that it will not be necessary for me to certify that the funds necessary for such expenditure cannot be obtained upon reasonable terms.

Meanwhile uncertainty still persisted regarding the application of the 10 per cent economy cut declared by Controller-General McCarl to be applicable to the emergency building program. It was learned that Mr. Mills had protested Mr. McCarl's interpretation that 10 per cent would have to be cut from the estimated cost of each individual project. It is the Treasury contention that the cut should be made in the lump sum of the emergency construction program.

Forests Get $5,000,000

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—Approval by Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, of the appointment of $5,000,000 for emergency forestry work in 34 states and territories was announced today by the Agriculture Department.

The department said work on the new roads in the National Forests would be rushed to provide employment, and to open the forests for greater use. Allotments included: Maine, $1672; New Hampshire, $26,571; Vermont, $1910.

REBELS DYNAMITE BRIDGE

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Sept. 10 (AP)—Four railway bridges over the Paranapanema River were dynamited by Sao Paulo rebels, it was learned today, in an effort to prevent further progress of the federal army in its drive against them.

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BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

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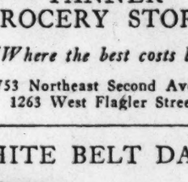

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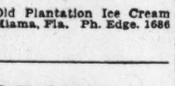

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DRY CLEANING
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An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
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Georgia's Most Unique and Charming Tea Rooms
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We Deliver Flowers for All Occasions
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Suits—Overcoats—Hats—Shoes and Furnishings for Men and Boys. Women's Ready to Wear, Hosiery and Millinery.

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Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance
in your clothes by having them Dry Cleaned often at
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A Complete Cleaning Service
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Wholesale and Retail Ice
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Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning
A Service to Fit Every Purse
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Heating and Ventilating Engineers and Contractors

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

The Most Popular of All Desserts Come From the
CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
Under Crystal Restaurant Management
537 PENN STREET READING, PA.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET — APARTMENTS TO LET — APARTMENTS TO LET — APARTMENTS TO LET

Economical Apartment Home-Living that is based on present dollar values

You have a right to expect that your apartment rental is based on present dollar values / Nordblom management assures you of getting maximum dollar-for-dollar value . . . and Nordblom Service also assures you of many "plus" advantages / Choose among the nine modern apartment homes conveniently located in Boston, Brookline and Cambridge / All enjoy the benefits of direct, experienced operation by executives and employees who anticipate your desires for homelike accommodations, *plus extra service* that relieves you of many ordinary home worries and home duties. Their individual advantages are listed below . . . "home" atmosphere, cleanliness, exclusive clientele, employees trained to make you comfortable . . . all the qualities you expect to find in well-ordered home life / Visit or telephone any of the properties, where responsible attendants will show you every courtesy.

The Myles Standish
BAY STATE ROAD AT BEACON STREET
One to five rooms. Near Esplanade and Fenway . . . ten minutes from theatrical and shopping district . . . dining room with excellent cuisine . . . shops and recreation rooms . . . Complete hotel service. Rentals from $40 to $200 . . . slightly higher if furnished . . . Telephone COMmonwealth 4500.

Pelham Hall
1284 BEACON STREET AT COOLIDGE CORNER
One to five rooms. An exceptional location, reserved, dignified and convenient. Complete hotel service. Well-known shops on street floor . . . Restaurant, beauty parlor . . . Rentals from $45 to $190 . . . slight additional cost if furnished . . . Telephone BEAcon 2430.

The Regent
1401 BEACON STREET—BROOKLINE
Two to four rooms—large, finely appointed—in distinctive building, beautifully decorated throughout . . . Near Coolidge Corner . . . Most desirable environment . . . Elevator attendants on 24 hour duty . . . Every modern equipment . . . Rentals from $60 to $100, unfurnished—slightly higher if furnished . . . Telephone BEAcon 3080 or REGent 1276.

The Warwick
1450-1454 BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE
One to four rooms . . . Two blocks from Coolidge Corner, close to high-class shops and community centers . . . Modern in design, decoration and appointments—finest of up-to-date equipment throughout . . . Unfurnished rentals from $55 to $110. Slight additional cost if furnished. Telephone REGent 4811.

88 Washington Street ☆
BRIGHTON
Two and three rooms, with bath—Quiet neighborhood on lovely Washington Heights—5 stories, automatic elevator, electric refrigeration—near Commonwealth Avenue, convenient to fast transportation. . . . Rentals $40 to $55 . . . Telephone STAdium 8752.

☆ Under Nordblom-Reliance Management

The Roosevelt
21 FORSYTH STREET—IN THE FENWAY
One to three rooms—all outside. Unusually convenient in-town location . . . One minute to Fenway, a delightful recreation center—close to shopping and foremost institutional centers . . . Entirely modern, thoroughly equipped with latest facilities and appointments . . . Automatic elevators . . . Rentals from $40 to $82.50—a bit higher if furnished . . . Telephone KENmore 6178.

Barrington Court ☆
987 MEMORIAL DRIVE, CAMBRIDGE
Two to eight rooms . . . unusually large and well arranged, in seven-story, fireproof building . . . overlooking Charles River and Soldiers Field, in exclusive neighborhood and close to Harvard Square . . . Quiet, comfortable, convenient . . . Rentals from $45 for two rooms and bath to $300 for 8 rooms and 3 baths—Telephone PORter 2810.

The Maryland ☆
512 BEACON STREET, BOSTON
Six to eight rooms—for larger families. De Luxe ten-story, fireproof building overlooking the Charles River and Kenmore Square . . . elevators . . . Rentals from $150 for 6 rooms, three baths, to $250 for 8 rooms, 3 baths—unfurnished . . . Telephone COMmonwealth 9164.

Alton Court ☆
OFF ALTON PLACE, BROOKLINE
Six to eight rooms . . . Exclusive, quiet location on private street . . . Near Coolidge Corner, convenient to stores and schools . . . Electric refrigeration . . . True home atmosphere . . . Rentals start as low as $100 for 6 rooms with two baths . . . Telephone ASPinwall 9513.

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Enjoy Economy

Overlooking Arborway

Four Rooms $55, with Garage $60
Five Rooms $65, with Garage $70
REFRIGERATION INCINERATION
LAUNDRY DRYERS OFFICE ON PREMISES
Perkins Manor
109 Perkins Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Jam. 4707

YOU WILL FIND CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY AT THE
Hotel Gralyn
20 CHARLESGATE W., BOSTON
1 Block from Kenmore Square
Single and Double Rooms with kitchenette privileges, also small and large apartments available now.
TEL. KENMORE 3000
ROBERT K. JOHNSON, Manager

TO LET
6-Room Heated Apts.
With continuous hot water. At 907 and 913 Boylston St., handy to Mass. subway station. All in good condition. Keys at suite 3; 907 Boylston St.
WM. PEASE O'BRIEN
209 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON
Phone LAFayette 4991

370 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston
APARTMENTS AT
THE ELIOT
A home Atmosphere
Convenience of Location
A Reasonable Rental Charge
Modern Fireproof Construction
Elimination of Needless Household Cares
offer
Dining Room Open in September
HENDERSON & ROSS
Office—370 Commonwealth Avenue
Commonwealth 1484
209 Washington Street, Boston
Lafayette 5650
1320 Beacon Street, Brookline
Aspinwall 5500

Live Better With Less Expense
AT
Oxford Courts
Cambridge, Mass.
5 Arlington Street
14 minutes from Park St. Subway Station
Walking distance to Harvard College
APARTMENTS with all modern devices for housekeeping, having the facilities of a high-grade Apartment Hotel. Grill Room and Coffee Shop open from 7 A. M. to 12 Midnight. Garage on premises. One to 8 rooms, 1 or 2 baths. Open fireplaces. Furnished or unfurnished. Electricity, gas and refrigeration furnished without charge. Apply at office on premises or call UNIversity 6659.

The BRAEMORE
Commonwealth Avenue
at Charlesgate West
A Residence of Distinction
A few exceptionally beautiful suites, 1 to 5 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, available for immediate occupancy. Priced most reasonable, considering the character of Boston's Finest Apartment Hotel
Convenient to Christian Science church
Telephone KEN more 4600

ANNOUNCING
HOTEL KENMORE APTS.
1, 2 and 3 rooms. New electric refrigeration—new kitchenettes. Large sunny rooms. Hotel service if desired. Furnished or unfurnished. Quiet and dignified. References required.
NEW REVISED RENTALS
MR. WITNEY Kenmore 2770

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Furnished apartment directly on beach; unobstructed ocean view; 2 rooms and bath, with or without electric kitchen, large balcony for sun bathing; special fall rates, weekly or monthly. 935 Boardwalk, Apt. 1.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

ATTRACTIVE heated apartments, 4 rooms and sun parlor, Frigidaire, at reduced rentals. Apply 77 Liberty Ave., Somerville, Mass., or call Somerset 4050 Monday.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Beautiful 7-room heated apartment in brick 2-family house, 2 baths, built-in shower, breakfast room, sun parlor, Frigidaire, heated garage; delightful location; formerly $160; new asking price $125. Phone Asp. 1855.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Corner Sumner Rd. and Boylston St.—6, 7 and 8 large rooms, sleeping porch, 2 baths, shower, refrigeration, fireplace; Runkle School, High School nearby; reduced rentals. Apply MR. ROEWER, CAP 7010.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large 4 and 5-room sunny corner apartments, electric refrigeration; reasonable. Telephone Asp. 8151.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—3 and 4-room unfurnished apartments; Frigidaire; 3 rooms $46 to $53; 4 rooms $60 to $65; 10 minutes walk to Christian Science church, 2 blocks Jackson Heights, subway station; excellent service; congenial surroundings. Renting Office, Apt. 4, 3733 80th Street. Tel. Hav. 4-7781.

NEW YORK CITY, 190th Street, 75 WEST
High-class elevator apartments
1 block from new Christian Science church
2-3-4-5-6 ROOMS
Owned and managed by Wm. M. Moore

PLEASANT apartments, 23-27 St. Stephen St.—5 rooms and alcove; convenient to The Mother Church. Call RALPH PATTERSON, Kenmore 8187.

WATERTOWN, MASS., 15 Columbia St.—5 rooms, sleeping porch, front piazza, fireplace, hot-water heat, decorated to suit tenant. Middlesex 3652-J.

NEW YORK CITY, Hudson View Gardens—Four rooms, river view, furnished or unfurnished; available October 1st. Phone Billings 5-6200 (T-42).

PHILADELPHIA, 3030 West Tioga St.—Second floor, 4 large rooms, kitchen and bath, all newly renovated, Frigidaire; adult family.

TETLOW HALL APTS.
Furnished or unfurnished; rents to suit pocketbook of times; concessions for September; corner of Evansway and Tetlow St., 1 minute from Huntington Ave. car, 10 minutes from Boylston Street subway; pleasant front suite of 2 rooms, dining hall, kitchenette and bath, on 5th floor, and one on 2nd floor; also another front suite of large living room, large adjoining alcove bedroom with window, kitchenette and bath on 4th floor; sunny and airy; abundant heat and hot water. Good janitor service. Tel. Regent 6885 or Longwood 8546.

TO LET—Suites 2 and 3, 7 rooms and bath at 1815 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.; all modern improvements. Call Longwood 6031.

WELLESLEY, MASS.—Four rooms, den and bath heated; furnished if desired; convenient R. R., stores, college. Wel. 1532 and 0010.

BACK BAY
1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements, convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 133 Audubon Road Commonwealth 4740.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 1-5-11-19 Peterboro St.—1 and 2-room kitchenette apts., modern improvements, Frigidaire. Tel. Ken. 7352. Comm. 8736.

BOSTON, Back Bay, near Christian Science church—Outside apartment, 6 rooms, heated. Tel. Belmont 1629-W for particulars.

BRIGHTON, MASS.—Heated apartment, 6 outside rooms, sun parlor, General Electric refrigeration, janitor service, continuous hot water. Asp. 2134.

BROOKLINE APARTMENTS
Best residential sections; 6 to 9 rooms, 1 to 3 baths, showers and sun parlors. TAFF & CO., Brookline, Mass. Lon. 4400. Evenings Asp. 9006.

FURNISHED
DELIGHTFUL TWO-ROOM
Apartments Adjacent to
The Mother Church, $50 and $55
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24A Clearway Street, Boston KEN. 0482

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

COUNTRY BOARD

MT. PLEASANT, GOFFSTOWN, N. H.—Charming home, unusual beauty; perfect food, dainty rooms, and camps; 36th season; $18 and $16 weekly. Tel. 98, Booklet.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive. University 4-5242. N. Y. C.

FLOORING

LAY NEW OAK FLOORS NOW
THINK OF IT! Flooring costs only $3 to $10 per room. Call and see samples or phone Ken. 8030. McCONNELL CO., 91 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED—MEN

NATIONALLY known chocolate package goods and bulk house selling retail trade direct has vacancy on sales staff in Massachusetts; applicant must have sold $100,000 in 1931. Reply by letter stating age and full references; commission and drawing account. Box F-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG man to drive Ford truck; must live within 10c fare of Boston (Mass.); must be willing to help in shop. G-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN—Sell full-fashioned hosiery, 49c; also lingerie, less than store prices; excellent commission and your own hosiery; bonus. ROYAL CROWN, 76 Summer St., Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS.—In private family, desirable rooms; friendly home, excellent food; care if required. Aspinwall 8243.

EAST VIEW
(45 minutes N. Y. C.)—Attractive home offering experienced care, quiet, study; large porches, 2½ acres lawn, shade trees; excellent table; permanent guests also accommodated. Rockaway Ave. and Silver Lane, Oceanside, L. I. Tel. Rockville Center 2849.

Hillrest
473 Waltham St., West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklets. W. N. 3384.
MRS. AMBER C. DOW

PLEASANT, cheerful rooms for rest and quiet; experienced care if desired. E. M. THOMAS, 27 Stanton Rd., Brookline, Mass. Reg. 3738-J.

HOUSES TO LET

Furnished Home to Let
WABAN, MASS.
(10 Miles from Boston)
Centrally located in one of the choicest residential suburbs, this house of old-time charm has been adapted to the modern family demands. Oil burning furnace, electric refrigeration, 2-car garage, etc.
Telephone Hubbard 4615 or W. H. SAVERY, 1734 Beacon Street, Waban, Mass.

BRIGHTON, MASS., Lake St.—For rent, 7-room house, garage, garden, oil heat, Kelvinator; furnished $125, unfurnished $110. Call mornings Stad. 0822.

314 OTIS ST., WEST NEWTON HILL
8 rooms, garage; reasonable rent. GORDON IMRIE, 110 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

JEWELERS

LUND, the Jeweler
Dependable Watch and Jewelry Repairing
308 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, cor. ARLINGTON

ARTS AND CRAFTS

ACE TEXTILE WEAVERS
Damages, Moth Holes, Burns and Tears REWOVEN INVISIBLY ALL MATERIALS
26 West St., Boston, Room 210. Hancock 3874

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
129 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Beacon 3586

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKER (Colored)—Smart dresses for all occasions; reasonable prices; fine workmanship; remodeling done. 10 Clearway St., Boston, Suite 2. Ken. 4926.

DRESSES made latest styles, $5 and $7.50. MME. THIBAULT
Circle 4378 230 Huntington Ave., Boston

MAKING and altering new frocks and remodeling old ones are helpful missions that Ruth Cutler performs for very moderate prices. RUTH O. CUTLER, 20 West St., Room 210, Boston.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified
United States and Canada

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

MOVING AND STORAGE

BAILEY BROS.—Home and office moving; reasonable rates; estimates given without obligation. 9 Elm St., Boston. Tel. Cap. 5686.

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVENS, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO. N. Stacey, Mgr., 859 Huntington Ave., Boston. Gar. 5181, Univ. 3795-W.

WARNER CO.
MOVING—PACKING—SHIPPING—STORING of household effects. Local or long distance
"Who moves you is just as important as where you move."
10 HAWLEY PLACE, BOSTON LIBERTY 8878

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner one or more afternoons a week, $8 per month. 11 W. 42nd Street, 1960. Chickering 4-6358.

PAYING GUESTS

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Sunshine Cottage lovingly invites those seeking rest, quiet, $15-$18 per week; rates for permanent.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
43 Central Ave., Newtonville, Mass. New. No. 7876

PRINTING

E. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston. Ken. 4051 - 5277

RADIO SERVICE

EXPERT RADIO SERVICE
Telephone Centre Newton 2621 or write
CENTRE RADIO CO., Newton Centre, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

A FLAGSTONE WALK
and old-fashioned garden lead up to a charming old 6-room house, 3 fireplaces, gas range, steam heat, Frigidaire, garage, 16,000 feet of land; only $7000. P. N. B., 182 Forest St., Medford, Mass.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES
RENTALS and sales, Needham, Dedham, Wellesley, Natick, Framingham. Our unusual value for this week: Single house, 7 rooms completely refinished, oil heater, 2 fireplaces, electric range, large screened piazza, fruit and shade trees; 2-car garage; house financed; best of locations near churches and schools; furnished or unfurnished: a real bargain either for rental or sale.
FULLER, Needham 0563 — KINGSBURY, Needham 0112-W

FOR SALE—Richard Mansfield's home, America's foremost interpreter of Shakespeare; 10 acres located New London, Conn., near Long Island Sound; wonderful opportunity for gentleman's estate or inn; advantageous buy for immediate action. Additional information apply Mrs. Richard Mansfield, 826 Ocean Ave., New London, Conn.

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.—For sale, 6-room bungalow and garage, assessed for $5,500; convenient to school; for quick sale, terms, $4400, $700 cash; cooperative bank mortgage $3700. Call Center Newton 1673.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Southern colonial house, overlooking golf course, 9 rooms, 3 baths, extra lavatory, large plot, $32,500. Write Box M-50, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City, or telephone Longacre 5-1727 (N. Y. C.).

WINTHROP CENTER, MASS.—8-room house, perfect condition; convenient to water and trains; price reasonable. Tel. Ocean 0200.

ROOMS AND BOARD

NEWTON, MASS.—Room and board for gentleman in private family with best of home surroundings. Tel. Newton North 2256.

PRIVATE family in Fenway, Boston, will board young woman at very low rate. Box H-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 213 Huntington Ave.—Desirable location near Christian Science church; large room, nicely furnished, continuous hot water; gentleman preferred. Tel. Commonwealth 0023.

BOSTON — Comfortable, cool rooms near church; reasonable rates. 187 Huntington Ave., Suite 6, MRS. PRENTICE, Comm. 9151.

BOSTON, MAJOR, 11 Norway—Pleasant, bright rooms; permanent, transient guests; overlooking church park; kitchen privileges. Com. 7665.

BOSTON, 83 Gainsboro St.—Nicely furnished, quiet rooms; transients; 4 minutes from church. MRS. L. M. FERGUSON, Circle 8128.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St., transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, 327 Huntington Ave.—Large room suitable for 2; kitchenette privileges. Call mornings or ring janitor's bell. MACKAY.

BOSTON—Rooms to let, well furnished, 1 front room. LENA THIBAULT, 230 Huntington Ave., Suite 2.

BOSTON, MASS., 100 Gainsboro St.—Desirable quiet side room off street; good location. COM. 8687

BROOKLINE, MASS. — In well-appointed house where there is comfort and quiet, 2 spacious rooms and bath, fireplace, extra large closets, finest home cooking, first-class service; garage. Box E-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Beacon St.—All home privileges, attractively furnished rooms, $3, $4, $5; entirely redecorated, elevator service, electric refrigeration. Regent 3937-R.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—Large room, 3 windows, next bath; heated apartment, private family of 2; gentleman or business woman. Longwood 6389.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 69 Summit Ave.—Pleasant rooms, one with bath, home meals, oil heat, garage; transients welcomed. Reg. 6313.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 82 Perry St.—Quiet room with small family; plenty heat and hot water; near schools. Longwood 6456.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 1429 Union St.—Pleasant room near Interborough subway and church; private family. Lafayette 3-2710.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Front room for woman in apartment in quiet neighborhood; very conveniently located; privileges. Porter 3956-M.

IN NEW YORK CITY—Furnished rooms; convenient location; single $4-$5-$6; double rooms $7-$8 weekly. Georgian Court, 315 West 94th Street.

MEDFORD, MASS.
Two nicely furnished rooms and private bath, continuous hot water, garage, in adult family of 2; ideal location. Mystic 3263.

N. Y. C., 412 W. 110th—Modern, bright, airy, studio type; Frigidaire, housekeeping; convenient transportations; $5.00 up. FOSTER, Academy 2-6217.

NEW YORK CITY, 324 W. 51st St. (Apt. 24)—Single and double rooms, $5 and up; 24-hour elevator service, telephone.

SITUATIONS WANTED — MEN

A YOUNG Englishman, former merchant service, wishes position as plain cook and houseman; thoroughly domesticated. Write Box G-24, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED chauffeur-butler wants position in city or country; best references; good personality, agreeable, polite. EUGENE ARON, 56 East 59th St., New York City.

MAN, 42, experienced mechanic, licensed driver, useful, accommodating, courteous; references. E. ROOD, 957 67th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN OF BROAD EXPERIENCE WITH FINE RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT IS AVAILABLE; HAVE GOOD CAR. WRITE BOX H-39, ROOM 1804, 270 MADISON AVE., N. Y. C.

STRONG, capable young man desires position as chauffeur and house man; also experienced in kitchen work; willing to go anywhere. Write Box F-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WORK WANTED — Experienced chauffeur, machinist, clerk; willing to do anything; best references. G-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG man, single, 30, engineering, technical and business experience in large corporation; also college teaching experience; references. Box A, 97 No. Allen St., Albany, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED — WOMEN

COOK, EXPERIENCED
MRS. L. C. KNUDSON, 8009 162nd St., Jamaica, N. Y. Phone Republic 9-5416.

EFFICIENT secretary and bookkeeper, experienced in various lines, needs position. F-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER position wanted by neat, refined woman; excellent cook; good manager. Highlands 3342 or Box F-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

IN Boston or vicinity, office position by experienced woman bookkeeper; capable taking charge small office. Write Box F-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LADY, refined, educated, highly capable as companion to lady or housekeeper in charge motherless home; Christian Scientists preferred. Write Box M-49, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

REFINED young woman with girl, 11, is desirous of serving in some camp, school or private family as companion or mother's helper; can drive car. Write Box R-22, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

REFINED, middle-aged woman wishes position as mother's helper or care for home of business or elderly couple; small wages. Tel. St. George 7-3143 (Staten Island), N. Y.

YOUNG woman, experienced, desires position as attendant or companion by hour or day, shopping or care of house, etc. Box E-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS, rewiring wood, metal and pull; Topline shades. Norge electric refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.).

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD SALESPEOPLE WANTED FOR CARDS OF QUALITY
Substantial earnings are easily made selling my Prize Christmas Card Assortment, because these 14 folders for $1 are made up to meet a rigid standard of quality and beauty, and thus satisfy those of discriminating taste. Agents everywhere enthuse because they sell so readily. Seeing is believing. A sample box and wholesale price list will be sent on approval to interested readers of the Monitor. The season has already started. Send for your sample box at once. MISS OCTAVIA WALTON, 1126 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"; sell at 25c; sample free. P. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 13 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

SELL beautiful 21-folder Christmas Greeting Assortment, Everyday Assortment, Gift Wrappings; no experience necessary; large profit; samples on approval. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-8, Fitchburg, Mass.

SELL your friends exclusive Green Dragon Personal Christmas Cards; generous profits. CRAFTS PROCESS CO., 1001 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 151 East 37th St.—THREE-ROOM DUPLEX housekeeping apartment; large studio-living room, sunny, attractively furnished; central. GREEN or MURRELL, Caledonia 5-8032.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

5-7-9 West 65th St., N.Y.C.
Desirable, modern apartments, all improvements. Select tenancy. Convenient to transportation.
4 Rooms..$85 — 2½ Rooms..$75
3 Rooms..80 — 1 Room..40
Representative at buildings, or
L. J. PHILLIPS CO., *Agent*
134 W. 72nd Street — TRafalgar 7-9300

CHRISTMAS CARDS

SEND $1.00 FOR 21 BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS CARD FOLDERS IN GIFT BOX; POSTAGE PREPAID IN U. S.; AGENTS WANTED. THE PRINTER'S SERVICE, ROOM 532, 80 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $1500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 33 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN, BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT. Take orders for children's, ladies' dresses, lingerie; many Monitor readers now successfully represent us. Our consistent advertising in Monitor for several years simplifies selling; pleasant, dignified, profitable commission work. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 33-17, Indianapolis, Ind.

REAL ESTATE

LOS ANGELES—Sacrifice sale, 2½ acres, 9-room house, small cottage and log cabin 30x36; well water, 25 oaks, sycamores. OWNER, 165 So. Ave. 49.

SAN JOSE, CALIF.—Building lot for sale, main street of city, 48-foot front, suitable for business or apartment. F. P. FAIRFIELD, Owner, 441 North First St., San Jose, Calif.

RESEARCH

RESEARCH—Historical, biographical, literary, etc., rewriting. JESSIE OSMOND CONNER, 806 Barry Ave., Chicago. Tel. Lakeview 1046.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS., 180 Huntington Avenue—Cool, spacious rooms, nearly opposite The Mother Church; prices very reasonable; garage; transients welcome. MISS S. J. SLACK.

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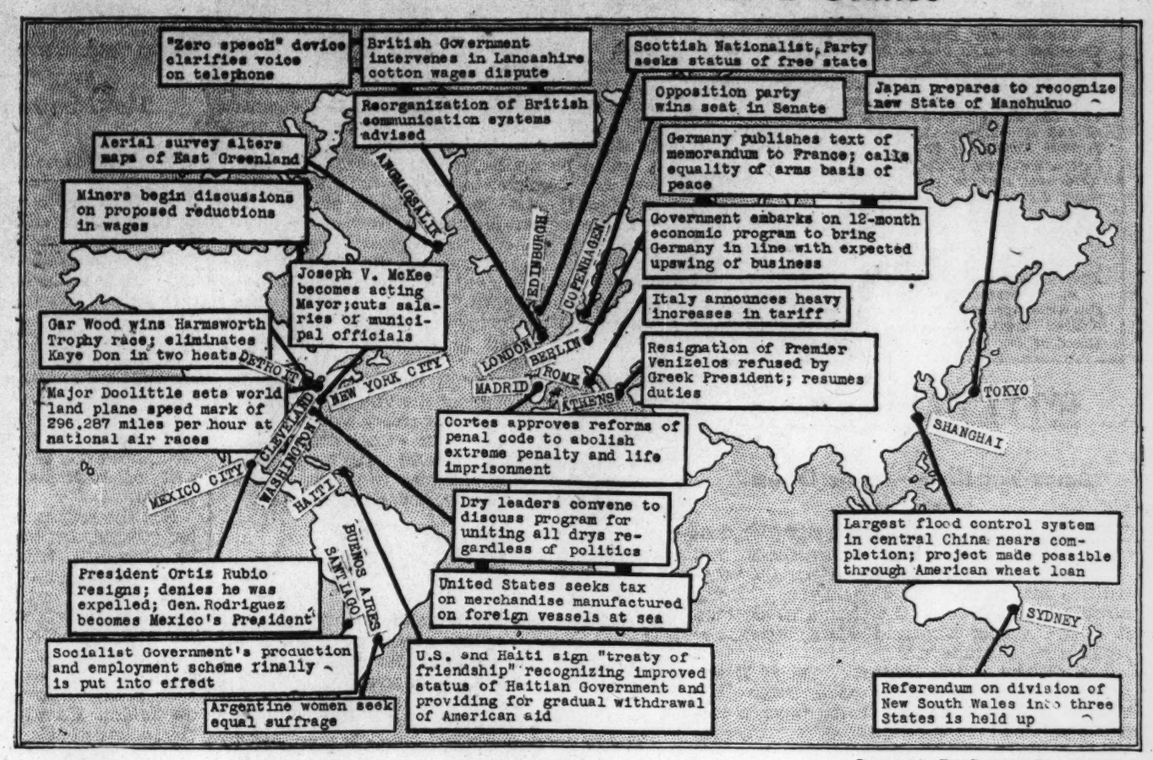
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


"Zero speech" device clarifies voice on telephone
British Government intervenes in Lancashire cotton wages dispute
Scottish Nationalist Party seeks status of free state
Opposition party wins seat in Senate
Japan prepares to recognize new State of Manchukuo
Reorganization of British communication systems advised
Aerial survey alters maps of East Greenland
Germany publishes text of memorandum to France; calls equality of arms basis of peace
Miners begin discussions on proposed reductions in wages
Government embarks on 12-month economic program to bring Germany in line with expected upswing of business
Joseph V. McKee becomes acting Mayor; cuts salaries of municipal officials
Italy announces heavy increases in tariff
Car Wood wins Harmsworth Trophy race; eliminates Kaye Don in two heats
Resignation of Premier Venizelos refused by Greek President; resumes duties
Major Doolittle sets world land plane speed mark of 296.287 miles per hour at national air races
Cortes approves reforms of penal code to abolish extreme penalty and life imprisonment
Dry leaders convene to discuss program for uniting all drys regardless of politics
Largest flood control system in central China nears completion; project made possible through American wheat loan
President Ortiz Rubio resigns; denies he was expelled; Gen. Rodriguez becomes Mexico's President
United States seeks tax on merchandise manufactured on foreign vessels at sea
Socialist Government's production and employment scheme finally is put into effect
U.S. and Haiti sign "treaty of friendship" recognizing improved status of Haitian Government and providing for gradual withdrawal of American aid
Argentine women seek equal suffrage
Referendum on division of New South Wales into three States is held up
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Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

All Nature

Yellow Jackets

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IF WE watch these busy insects at their work we shall learn many valuable lessons. Industry is one of their greatest virtues, and minding their own business is another. One need have no fear of them, for as long as they are not interfered with they have no desire to disturb others.

The story of a colony of yellow jackets is an interesting one indeed, perhaps as fascinating an object lesson as one can watch. Early in the spring the female (or queen wasp), which has spent the winter in the crevice of some stone wall, or perhaps even in some forgotten corner of your house, hunts out a woodshed or the twigs of an ample tree where she works alone in building a small nest consisting of a few cells in which are laid from six to eleven eggs. The whole is covered with two or three thin layers of pulp "paper." This original nest is about the size of a hen's egg and the burden of feeding and rearing this first brood through larval and pupal stages devolves upon the queen.

This brood is entirely of workers, which immediately get to work increasing the size of the nest, or they may follow the queen to a new site more suitable. Here more eggs are laid and more workers are hatched.

The first act of the newly hatched adult is to clean itself. It then goes to a full grown larva and obtains a small drop of liquid food, after which it assists the queen in feeding the larvæ. Then the work begins in earnest and the large globular nest slowly increases in size. The building process is carried on only by the young workers, the older ones apparently having exhausted their supply of saliva.

The workers seem to know without being told by a boss wasp just what improvements are necessary to bring the nest up to date. One will bring a mouthful of masticated wood fiber mixed with saliva, spreading it over a portion of the nest, another may go inside and tear away some obsolete portion to make way for enlargements. Thus the exterior often resembles a patchwork quilt and the work accomplished one week may be removed the next to make way for more modern improvements.

The combs in which the larvæ are hatched are not made one above another. The bottom is the growing part of the nest. All the yellow jackets in a colony, except for the original queen, are of the worker class until late in summer or early fall when a brood of males and females is hatched. The nest is now at its maximum population.

If we realize that these busy creatures spend the summer hunting for insects, many of which are considered by us to be pests, we can see, perhaps, the value of having a globular nest or two of these creatures around our country home. Mosquitoes, flies, caterpillars, and spiders are their greatest prey, and these are partially digested before being fed to the young. Yellow jackets are also fond of sweets, and should you leave a dab of jam or syrup in an exposed place you will be sure to attract them. On picnics one must be careful not to bring out these articles until just before they are to be eaten, or these pillagers will try to help round out one's party.

Mating of the yellow jackets takes place in the fall, the members of one community presumably mating with those of another. As winter approaches, the males and workers are eliminated. Thus, if we find social wasps (either yellow jacket or hornet) during the winter, they are almost certainly to be queens.

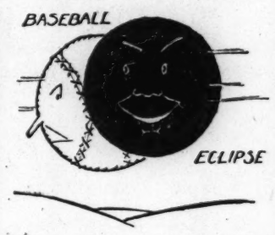
The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

TASKS greater than we have before accomplished stretch our abilities, and they never again wholly contract to their original limits.
—E. HUNT

Worth Knowing

ECLIPSE CALLS GAME



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps for the first time in history a baseball game was called off because of an eclipse of the sun. A game between the Red Sox and the Cleveland Indians at Boston was postponed because a 22-minute period of semi-darkness was to prevail during the time for the playing.

In Lighter Vein

Not To Be Overlooked

When Mme. Sarah Bernhardt visited California she was escorted by the late Sam Davis, veteran newspaper editor. Mme. Bernhardt was grateful for his many kindnesses, and when about to leave him at the end of the trip she kissed him upon either cheek, saying: "The right cheek for the Carson Appeal, the left for the Examiner, the lips, my friend, for yourself."

Davis, without hesitation, replied: "Madam, I also represent the Associated Press, which serves 380 papers west of the Mississippi River."

Not American

Sir Esmé Howard quite enjoys telling how he walked briskly into the foyer of the Mayflower Hotel, and stopped for a moment to speak with one of the bright-buttoned servitors in the lobby. After he walked on, an assistant manager, who had noted the incident, went over to the boy and said, "What did the Ambassador want?"

"I don't know," answered the bellhop. "He couldn't speak English."—*New York Telegraph.*

Didn't Use His Friends

Father Healy, an Irish priest famous for his wit, was being entertained by a newly rich neighbor. When showing the guest into the library, the host very proudly pointed out his wonderful collection of books, saying, "These are my friends."

Healy took one of the books and, examining it carefully, replied: "Yes, and I am glad to see that you are not one of those people who cut their friends."

He Got It

Jones: "I did not marry beauty, my boy; I did not marry wealth or position; I married for sympathy."

Brown: "Well, you have mine."—*Answers.*

Smith's Weekly
The barber turns lighthouse keeper.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Tarshish — *Tahr'-shish* (*a* as in arm, *i* as in *it*). The name is applied to an ancient maritime country or port mentioned in the Old Testament. Some have associated it with Tartessus in Spain.

Uphaz—*U'-faz* (*u* as in *use*, *a* as in *fat*). Many scholars treat this name as an error for Ophir.

Pleiades — Preferably *Ple'-ya-dez* (each *e* as in key, *a* as in *sofa*). The name is given to a conspicuous, loose cluster of stars in the constellation Taurus. The ancient Greeks believed that the Pleiades had a calming influence, and considered navigation safe at the return of the Pleiades, never attempting it after these stars disappeared.

Orion—*O-ri'-on* (first *o* as in *obey*, *i* as in *ice*, second *o* as in *connect*). Not *O'-rih-un*. Orion is a large and bright constellation. The ancients considered it to be attended by stormy weather.

Mazzaroth — Preferably *Maz'-a-roth* (first *a* as in *mat*, second as in *sofa*, *o* as in *rod*). Scholars regard this as an ancient name for the twelve signs of the zodiac.

Arcturus — *Ark-tu'-rus* (*a* as in *arm*, first *u* as in *use*, second as in *circus*). The word today is applied to a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Boötes, but in days past it was used to designate the constellation Ursa Major (Great Bear). The familiar passage in Job 38: 32, "Canst thou guide Arcturus with his sons?" is rendered in the Revised Version, ". . . the Bear with her train."

Estrange—*Es-traynj'* (*e* as in *get*, *a* as in *ace*). Not *e-stranj'*.

Monad — Preferably with *o* short as in *modest*, *mon'-ad* (*a* as in *hat*). It is a philosophical term applied to what some teachers have conceived to be the most minute particle of the divine essence which pervades and constitutes the universe.

Transition — Preferably to rime with "decision," *tran-sizh'-un* (*a* as in *hat*, *i* as in *it*, *u* as in *circus*). *Tran-sish'-un* and *zish'-un* are also recognized as in good use. Here, by the way, is a good example of why we need *one* authority.

Perversion — *Per-vur'-shun* (*e* as in *maker*, first *u* as in *urn*, second as in *circus*). Not *per-vur'-zhun*.

Indissoluble — This word may be pronounced with accent on either the second or the third syllable, but Webster's prefers the more difficult, *in-dis'-o-lu-b'l* (each *i* short, *o* as in *obey*, *u* as in *unite*). To many this pronunciation is made easier by a little preliminary practice with *in-sen'-a-ra-b'l*.

Vice versa — Four syllables, *vi'-se vur'-sa* (*i* as in *ice*, *e* as in *create*, *u* as in *urn*, *a* as in *sofa*.)

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Punch: It has been discovered that Wendelstein, one of the Bavarian Alps, has moved nine inches during the last hundred years. It would be interesting to know how long it would take an average office boy to catch up with a mountain like that.

Boston Herald: A German inventor believes he has perfected a device which will absolutely prevent hosiery from running. Perhaps somebody could persuade this talented chap to see what he can do with candidates.

London Opinion: A motorist was observed recently speeding at 30 m. p. h. through a South Coast town to the waterside. Presumably he was a boarding-house keeper trying to prove that the house really was only five minutes from the sea.

Detroit News: The favorite food of the nation at this period appears to be corn on the ear. In fact, like watermelon, it is frequently on both ears

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

THE kindly side of a convict's nature has been revealed by the gifts of William Hayes to a children's institution in this city. Hayes is serving a long sentence, but, with the permission of the officers of the jail, he spends the hours available to him at night making toys for which he will take no reward.

"I love children," he writes to the superintendent of the organization, "but I have none of my own."

In sending the model doll's house Hayes wrote: "Kindly accept this from me. It is the result of four months' night work wherein the main tool is a penknife, saws being unthought of—or even a hammer. This work I do with the kind permission of the comptroller, and officers of this institution. I wish it to be understood that I desire no recompense for any article I may send unless I could, perhaps, receive a photo of the children playing with the toy. I hope some kind person will buy the dolls to occupy the house."

Some months ago Hayes sent to the same institution two miniature merry-go-rounds, with which the little inmates play.

The doll's house is a triumph of ingenuity as it has been fashioned in three-ply wood with only a penknife. The house has four rooms and a hall, containing a cradle and rocking horse. The walls are papered and adorned with colored scraps. A staircase leads from the hall, and in front of the house are two little balconies. In the veranda below is a seesaw. The drawing room has even a grand piano. The whole composition is very artistic. The house opens either by lifting up the roof, or releasing the side walls.

The desire that "some kind persons" would buy dolls for the house was so generously responded to that there were enough over to distribute among all the children.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

"True blue" is an expression based on "Coventry blue," noted for its fast dye?

More than 2000 men and 60 women are employed as miners in London?

Arithmetic Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

It seems strange to be using letters instead of figures in doing a sum, but in this case each letter in the 3-letter words, DAY, INK and PET, stands for a different figure, from one to nine. When those three numbers are added, as illustrated, the answer will spell DYKE. Can you substitute figures for the letters?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Subtraction Puzzle: Holidays.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Arms Equality—Up or Down?

WILL the world, having opened the door toward coöperative disarmament, fall back now into the maelstrom of competitive armaments? Will humanity, having already begun to loose the chains which bind it to the chariot wheels of Mars, return abjectly to that thralldom?

The picture is too fantastic. Yet it is the prospect which seems to open before the nations unless the statesmen find ways to reconcile present French concepts of forces essential to security with the new German demands for equality.

Germany has declared that unless her right to equal status in armaments is recognized she will not join in the general disarmament treaty which the nations hope to draft when the Geneva conference is resumed. Moreover, Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, the Minister of Defense, has declared that *"in any case"* Germany will take the measures she considers necessary for her own defense and that she will not consent to a secondary rank in military power.

Part Five of the Treaty of Versailles limited the German Army to 100,000 men and the German Navy to thirty-six small vessels, required Germany to surrender or to destroy most of her military and naval equipment, forbade the German Government to maintain airplanes or submarines, banned conscription within the Reich, prohibited specified activities which might aid in preparation for war, and required complete demilitarization of all German territory on the left bank of the Rhine and of a strip some thirty miles wide on the right bank.

These restrictions were enforced at first by allied commissions of control. Later enforcement was turned over to the League of Nations. Failure to abide by the disarmament provisions, like failure to pay reparations, was to prolong occupation of Rhineland, but in 1930 France ended that occupation and renounced that method of enforcement.

Germany's claim now of a right to abrogate the restrictions placed upon her rests on these words in the preamble of Part Five of the Versailles Treaty:

> In order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations, Germany undertakes strictly to observe the military, naval and air clauses, which follow.

The German position is that this statement embodied a contract which has been broken by the other powers and is therefore no longer binding upon the Reich.

There is some question whether the provision carries legal force. In 1930, Mr. Arthur Henderson, then British Foreign Secretary and now chairman of the Disarmament Conference, told the League Assembly:

> The obligation to accept a general reduction and limitation of national forces by international agreements . . . forms part of the treaties of peace, and it is no less sacred than any other obligation which those treaties contain. By that obligation every government member of this League is bound.

It is understood that France in her answer—prepared in conjunction with Britain—to the latest German demand for equality takes the position that the nations are now initiating the "general limitation" of armaments which was contemplated and that the "contract" with Germany is not broken until that effort fails.

That position implies a recognition of the moral if not of the legal force of the German contention. And it exhibits perhaps a new appreciation of the necessity for making the Disarmament Conference a genuine success. Therefore, the possibility of compromises to insure that success is increased. The German demands are flexible. Berlin seeks a legal rather than an actual equality, which, indeed, Germany could not now afford.

Thus this threat to increase arms, which seems in many ways an unwise move for Germany to make, and with which—in so far as it represents a return to militarism—the world can have little sympathy, may lead the nations to face more resolutely the necessity of reducing arms. Equality of weapons must be achieved not on a higher but on a lower level.

Doormen in Greenwich Village

IT WAS but a short time after the celebration of Greenwich Village Week that the announcement was made of a survey to be conducted by a skilled sociologist of the changes that have taken place in that little section of crooked streets in New York City whose name for two decades has been symbolic of bohemianism in America.

The proximity of the celebration and the investigation is merely a coincidence. But the former provides an excellent point of departure for the latter. Greenwich Village Week was essentially a testimonial to the sobriety of the Village and to the merits of its real estate. Greenwich Village bohemianism is no more. And not all the memories of Floyd Dell and Arthur Kreymborg, not all the continued complexity of the Minettas, not all the open air art shows that may yet again hold forth in Washington Square, can bring it back.

Eccentricity of dress and manner superficial symbol of the Village that was—today occasions more interest and amused comment in the Village than it does on midtown Fifth Avenue. Perhaps the Village laughs the heartier to conceal its embarrassment: in this sudden acquisition of respectability it finds there is so much to be forgotten today which yesterday was right and good.

In this cradle of yesteryear's bohemianism there flourish now numerous tea rooms, where even on midsummer days shocked hostesses inform a coatless patron please, sir, how much it would be appreciated if a coat were worn. And Lee Chumley offers a radio (so utterly bourgeois!) and excellent chess as the most orgiastic entertainment in his eating house. And the Provincetown is generally dark, and the Cherry Lane darker, and their few offerings these days untainted by commercialism — or art. And the Eighth Street Cinema has these many months forsaken films of art and of Russia and taken to its heart whatever it pleases Hollywood to offer.

There are surprisingly many big new apartment houses throughout the Village, with penthouses where once were garrets, with elevators instead of stairways, and—final disgrace for old Bohemia—with grand doormen, gold-braided and brass-buttoned, standing just as they do in Park Avenue, under the marquee.

Business—Beer—and Foresight

THE Business Men's Prohibition Foundation has made a telling exposé of the wet influences at work in the United States Chamber of Commerce to hand over the prestige of that organization to the brewers in the fight on the Eighteenth Amendment.

The national chamber, which is presumed to represent the generality of American business, is about to hold a referendum, decided upon at a convention last May. The wets within the chamber who are pressing this vote are, according to the foundation, in close relationship with the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment and with the secretary of the United States Brewers' Association.

Now the foundation declares it is clearly evident that lists of the directors, contributors and supporters of the antiprohibition association have been distributed among local chambers as prospect lists for new members—and incidentally as wet voters in the poll. Moreover, at a time when it might be expected that the chamber staff would refrain from influencing the result, an issue of its official bulletin, the Dotted Line, is devoted to an extended presentation of the case for the brewers and their "prosperity" argument.

For several generations one of the foremost qualities and prerequisites attributed to the successful business man has been the faculty of farsightedness. It is appropriate to ask, however, whether this faculty has been greatly exercised on the liquor question.

The alluring prospect is advanced that the refitting of the breweries would put large amounts of money into circulation and provide new business and employment. Suppose this be granted for the sake of argument. After that, what? The beer seller becomes the competitor of virtually every other business that sells useful goods to mankind, and he passes along notoriously little of his income through wages or payment for grain.

American business has questioned the advisability of equipping Soviet Russia to compete with it. How about equipping the brewer?

Again, it is urged that taxes on legalized beer would assist the public treasury. But that, again, is a shortsighted argument. It counts only immediate financial receipts and fails to count eventual social costs—which are ultimately financial charges in the form of decreased efficiency and increased pauperism, laying their taxes in one way or another on industry.

There are a number of ways in which a momentary fillip could be given to business at the expense of the future. But American business has set its face against most of them, such as currency inflation, extravagant public construction or immediate payment of the soldiers' bonus. The beer prosperity argument is on a par with these. The enduring advances in business have been those based on an improvement of the general standard of living. The use of liquor fights against that improvement. The standard of living has been raised more rapidly during the twelve years of national prohibition than during any similar period in American history.

A former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Joseph H. Defrees, coined the statement, "If it is not for the public good it is not good for business." This has often been used as a motto to describe the ethical standard of the organization. The chamber would do well to apply it to the liquor question.

Sir Gilbert Parker

SIR GILBERT PARKER won two distinct reputations. In North America he was known chiefly as a novelist. In England he was known not only for his literary but also for his political work. Though his eighteen years in the British Parliament brought him little notoriety, he was regarded as one of the influential men among the back bench Conservatives. His other public services included organization of the first Imperial Universities Conference in London, chairmanship for nine years of the Imperial South African Association and founding of the Small Ownership Committee.

But his most conspicuous public work was probably his direction of British propaganda in the United States for the first two and a half years of the World War; a work for which, as a native of Canada and a former resident of the United States, he was peculiarly fitted, and which he carried out with notable dignity and restraint.

Probably Sir Gilbert will be longest remembered for his writings. His experience as a writer exemplified two traditions of the craft: that a man writes best of what he knows best, and that the writing is best done away from its setting. It was not until Sir Gilbert turned for his themes to the Canada he knew so well that he won success; and he fixed upon them only after he had left Canada to live in England and the United States.

Sir Gilbert was a traveler and a lecturer of note and a public man of influence, but his strongest claim to enduring fame probably rests upon his historical novels, which, if they cannot be accorded first literary rank, possess qualities which have endeared their author to scores of thousands of readers.

The Neutron's New Challenge

SPLITTING hairs over the splitting of atoms may seem like much ado about next to nothing. But that, of course, is the view of the uninitiated. Dr. James Chadwick's latest declaration that the neutron is not the ultimate in material minuteness, but is composed of two parts, has been hailed already by physicists as most important.

Dr. Chadwick, a young physicist of Cambridge, Eng., is credited with the discovery of the neutron, and therefore seems more than usually well qualified to speak on its peculiarities. It was at first believed the neutron, like an electron or proton, might be the last word, so to speak, in the atom smashers' vocabulary. Now, however, it will be widely regarded as a sort of hyphenated form of electron and proton.

But the search for that smallest bit of matter goes on. Dr. Carl D. Anderson, associate of Dr. Robert A. Millikan of California Institute of Technology, has just announced discovery of what appears to be a new "ultimate particle." So the physicists still have something to work on. And evidently a sense of humor to work with. Prof. C. G. Darwin, descendant of the exponent of the evolution theory, after one such plunge into the sea of cold facts, comes up smiling. He refuses to be downhearted over the inconsistencies of nuclei behavior.

"The misconduct of the nucleus," he says—probably with a fond reminiscence of Mark Twain—"is very much exaggerated. The nucleus is really very well behaved, and in time we shall find all fitting, in very nicely."

One may know much or little about atoms, electrons, protons and neutrons. Yet they will always be of interest not only in the laboratory but wherever observant citizens meet. For when a few men show such enthusiasm and devotion to any pursuit as do natural scientists to the running down of the smallest unit of matter, thousands must stand to wonder at, to admire and to "catch" some of that enthusiasm. In this the physicists hold up an example for all mankind.

They have not seen an atom. They have not seen a neutron. Only as mankind has seen the evidence of the activity of brotherly love, peaceful and coöperative motives, have these physicists beheld the signs of their goal. Nor has mirage after mirage disheartened them. Rather, they have at each small step looked farther on—looking for a meaning in smallness while the rest of the world sought it in size.

The path of the pioneer is always across the current of obsolete thinking. Whatever valuation one may put on the endeavors of those who with test tube have reduced matter so far toward nothingness, one cannot but admire their courage and perseverance. As in the search for the key to atomic mystery, so in the quest for the more fundamental truths which shall establish good will among men, the same enthusiasm, faith and devotion must play a large part.

Naming the Waitress

AN ITEM in the Independent Woman will bring comfort to many a timid masculine heart. There is strong probability, the report states, that waitresses in restaurants are to have their names embroidered on their aprons or blouses.

Welcome innovation! No longer will the man with an "inferiority complex" have to let his soup become cold while he squirms and twists in his chair seeking to catch the cold eye of a haughty Hebe who has omitted to give him a spoon. Or, should he have a lady as his guest, he will not have to assume a spurious debonair, man-of-the-world air which sits ill upon his native shyness, when repeated but rather hesitant "Sh's" and "Uh's" fail to attract the waitress engaged in flirtful persiflage with some handsome youth.

As an appellative, "Miss" has always been found wanting in amenity. There is something sibilant in the word which connotes a certain harshness or command, both entirely foreign to the modest patron.

In Paris, at the restaurants belonging to the chain Duval, one addresses the waitress as *"Madame"* with true French politeness which fits appropriately the comfortable, matronly persons who so pleasantly serve in those bourgeois hostelries. That address, however, hardly seems just the thing in the United States, where waitresses are generally youthful.

The wearing of the name has much to recommend it. To call on Miss Rosalie or Miss Angelina will smooth the way even if the guest has to refer delicately to the fact that there is something unnecessary in the soup or that the fish is of a freshness which, to translate a Gallic idiom, "leaves to be desired."

And imagine the positive rapture of a democratic son from the far or middle West who has innocently wandered into one of those Russian restaurants in the West Side thirties and forties of New York City to find his wants graciously ministered to by an aristocratic *emigrée* waitress wearing upon her pinafore the proud patronymic of Princess Karenina.

Editorial Notes

The twenty-ninth annual international peace conference, originally scheduled to be held in Vienna in the summer of 1914, has just opened there, eighteen years late, but with a wealth of additional argument as to why its objective should be attained as quickly as possible.

The so-called "flexible week," favored by many American Legion posts, apparently is one that will enable more families to make both ends meet on Saturday night.

With aviation records changing so rapidly, some [illegible] should try for a record of having held some record the longest.

A Highway Snapshot—The Mountaineer

A DETOUR had tossed the automobile over a spur of the Unaka Mountains from Tennessee into North Carolina and sent it nosing around the evergreen-epauletted shoulders of one of those mountain groups which stretch like rungs in a ladder between the Great Smokies and the Blue Ridge.

Red buds were gowning the landscape with lavender, and shadbush had embroidered on the gown designs of lacy white blossoms. From the coves a smoky haze, emanating on steep slopes where the hill farmers were burning off underbrush, wandered to the crests and there lingered as though reluctant to leave the woodlands whence it had been released. To the acrid tinge of the brush fires was added the cloying odor of spring loitering among the azaleas.

It was a tilted countryside, the paved highway clinging well up on the inner slope of a long V-shaped valley. From the road narrow footpaths led by arduous angles to small clearings among the thinned hardwoods. In one of these a bearded hillman was guiding a homemade plow drawn by a disillusioned Rosinante back and forth across his high-hung corn patch. The pitch of the field was so acute that the farmer tramped below the furrow he was turning, the plow handles appearing to be on a level with his elbows.

The terraced road bent around a sudden spur and, coasting down to the floor of the valley, found a brawly creek foaming among the boulders between the banks of a narrow but surprisingly fertile stretch of bottom lands. Snuggling against the lea of the mountain a little forthright church stuck a gleaming white spire against the enameled green of mountain laurel climbing the slope behind. Beyond the church the valley bent again and went plunging down the long drop on the way to Asheville. Just at the bend, commanding the far vista of receding foothills, a little house of weathered slabs appeared to be confined to a small yard by means of a crude picket fence. The railing of its narrow porch dripped with color. Great roses on black backgrounds, colored houses and more colorful trees, unique figures and fanciful scrolls flashed tantalizing invitations to the wayfarer.

"Hooked rugs!" cried the Lady. "Stop!"

The sound of the brakes brought a man, a woman and three dogs to the door. The dogs, pretending great indignation, rushed to the gate, but in the midst of the second measure of their aria were routed by a word from the woman. Presently the man reached the place they had vacated. He looked like the house—all weathered slabs. His hair and beard, a faded bronze, were unkempt as the laurel thicket in the rear of the clearing. His lean shoulders apparently were restrained from mounting higher than his six feet by a pair of frayed suspenders. His pale blue eyes had the look of one who leads a charge.

"I heered yuh comin' yon side th' mountain," he volunteers. "Efen yuh woman keers t' see t' missuses' rugs, she's awelcom'."

The woman does, and up the path she goes. The mountaineer draws nearer. The light in his eyes glows brighter. He launches his charge

"I'm agin' cussin'," he announces, as one who states a fact.

"You'll hear none here," he is told. But he shakes the assurance off as of no worth.

"I'm agin' hit," he contends, his eyes fixing the automobile driver in a combative stare, "an' I'll hev none of hit. I reckon I'd be obliged to plumb mawl anyone I heered acussin' around this here cabin."

"Well, sir," the driver responds, "I agree with you that these mountains make 'cussin'' seem out of place."

The blue eyes waver and seem to take on a crestfallen look.

"Used to be a right pert lot of cussers hereabouts," the big man ruminates sorrowfully, "but mostly they's got powerful shy since I begin crusadin'. I hain't rightly been called on to do much rebukin' in a right smart while."

The Lady returns with a round bundle under her arm. The mountain woman comes as far as the gate. She greets the driver with a shy, "Howdy, sir." Her crusading spouse watches the preparations for departure with mournful detachment. Just before the start he again draws near the car.

"I reckon," he says hopefully, "you ain't no fancy cusser?"

"No," says the driver, "but I'll do my best." He looks up at the mountain and draws a deep breath. He gazes far down the purple distance of the valley. He puffs out his chest, and from the corner of his eye sees the mountaineer's fingers wind up into a hamlike fist. Then he lets it go:

"Jiminy crickets!" he roars.

The mountaineer steps back with mouth agape. His great hand falls to his side. Then light breaks through and he slaps his knee a resounding whack.

"Haw! Haw! Haw!" he bellows. "Say, stranger, that's the best laff I had since I started to crusadin', an' that's ben a bein' a long time. Come agin some time, won't yuh?" H. E. W.

The American Election Through Soviet Eyes

Moscow

AN ARTICLE on the impending American presidential election which recently appeared in the Soviet army newspaper Red Star, affords an interesting illustration of the Communist method of describing developments in other countries for the benefit of Soviet readers.

Facts in the article regarding the depth and magnitude of the depression are quite indisputable and are mostly drawn from official sources. It is in points of interpretation that the Communist commentator on American politics differs sharply not only from the overwhelming mass of American opinion, but also from the conclusions which would probably be drawn by the average European observer of American politics.

The first noteworthy point in the article is the way in which the national nominating conventions are described. "The conference of the Communist Party will take place on May 28 and 29, and the conferences of the Republican and Democratic Parties in June." A quite unimpeachable statement of fact. Yet the manner of its statement could easily give the Soviet reader, unacquainted with American life, the impression that here are three parties of more or less equal strength and significance in the life of the country.

Very characteristic in style and content are these passages of the article:

> The American Communist Party is the sole party which can expose American imperialism. The working masses are more and more freed from illusions and ever more often resort to revolutionary methods of class struggle. The grandiose First of May demonstrations, repeated military outbreaks in Cleveland and Philadelphia, the mass campaign against the execution of the Negroes sentenced to capital punishment at Scottsborough, the mobilization of the workers against terror in Detroit, Harlan and Chicago, the long heroic struggle of the Harlan miners in Kentucky and also the strikes of miners in Ohio and Pennsylvania, strikes of textile workers in Paterson and Lawrence, mass parades and demonstrations of the unemployed in hundreds of cities, all this shows that the Communist Party is successfully mobilizing the masses for struggle against the Government of hunger and preparation of war. The number of members of the Communist Party has doubled during recent times; the connections of the Communist Party with the industrial workers grow and strengthen.
>
> The American Communist Party, summoning the working masses under the banner of Lenin and mobilizing them for revolutionary escape from the crisis, is preparing energetically for the electoral campaign and puts forward its candidates for the Presidency, Comrade Foster, and for the Vice-Presidency, the Negro, Comrade Ford.
>
> The chief bourgeois parties have still not made a final decision: they speak of Hoover and a number of other persons on the part of the Republican Party, and of Smith, Roosevelt, Baker and others from the Democratic Party. All these candidates, the names of whom are associated with imperialistic robbery in the past and with preparation of war in the future, are most prominent representatives of finance capital, on the banner of which is written: suppression of the workers in its own country and of peoples in colonial countries for the preservation of its profits.

This article is a specimen of what an orthodox Communist thinks of America. Its lack of realism would be calculated to strike even an American who was quite critically minded in regard to his own political and economic institutions.

The implicit suggestion that the American Communist Party is a force capable of seriously competing at the polls with the Republicans and the Democrats; the failure to mention the fact that the Communist Party could double its membership a good many times before it could claim to represent any large part of the population; that most of the American Communist Party's experiments in "mobilizing the masses" are better known in Moscow than in America itself—all this gives the article a character of agitation rather than of information. W. H. C.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

A Japanese Viewpoint

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Monitor of Aug. 11 editorially suggested that "the Stimson Doctrine has now become the corner stone of world diplomacy." Candor directs one to differ and prudence compels one to favor the disuse of this appellation.

First: What is dubbed the Stimson Doctrine is not fortified with such distinctiveness as to warrant the status of a doctrine to be woven into the fabric of international life. The structure of the Kellogg pact is unmistakably plain, carrying with it the sanction of the inherent and universal right of self-defense.

Second: A doctrine, as a doctrine goes, must be the pronouncement of an inveterate, unshaken and unwavering principle. It does not tolerate invocation or non-invocation at will. Enter "the independence of judgment and the flexibility of action." And exit the "doctrine" with the rapidity of Jonah's gourd. The Monroe and Ishii Doctrines are not subjected to such fate; they have been built into an effective living realty.

Third: The advocacy of American commitment to the affairs of far-flung regions runs counter to the spirit that animated the Monroe Doctrine. YUJI YAMAZAKI.

New York City.

5,000,000 in Slavery

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some people seem to believe that the "slave traffic" is a thing of the past, but recent books on this subject state that there are still a total of 5,000 000 human beings in slavery in the dark countries of the globe.

The greatest number—2,000,000—are in Ethiopia, commonly known as Abyssinia, in northeastern Africa. One of the late books to expose the terrible traffic in human beings is "Slavery," by Lady Kathleen Simon. Another book which gives attention to slavery is entitled "The Citadel of Ethiopia," by Max Gruhl.

Dr. Gruhl says that the regular troops of Ethiopia are totally insufficient to police a land that is three times the size of England. He states that slavery is the social question of the day in Ethiopia. It can only be stamped out slowly and with the greatest difficulty in such a land. But why is the slave trade not supressed in Arabia? he asks. For in Arabia is to be found the source of the evil, as the slaves are sold in that country. Dr. Gruhl does not answer his questions. But he brings to the front a matter that, sooner or later, will have to be settled in the cause of humanity.

From these two books we learn that slavery exists in Ethiopia, Arabia, Liberia, China, in some of the Spanish and Portuguese possessions and in Hong Kong. In China, it is stated, there are approximately 2,000,000 girl slaves.

There is a feeling that we in the United States should take a hand in stamping out this terrible traffic by forming an American anti-slavery society. Such a society could obtain and send out information through the press which will create a sentiment demanding that the various governments involved put a stop to this awful crime against humankind. It could also assist the League of Nations in an effort to stop slavery. The undersigned would like to hear from anyone interested in becoming a member of such a society. HENRY RISING.

Los Angeles.

Hatched From the Egg Mystery

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Always a leader in serious consideration of the great problems of the world, it was a great pleasure to see that the Monitor was maintaining its position with the stupendous editorial, "The Great Egg Mystery."

But to return to our kettle of—er—eggs. There can be, and undoubtedly will be, explanations for the use of the expression "duck egg" by English cricketeers. It would take a Cyrano to give six reasons. But I used the seventh. You mention that the term "duck egg" is used for a batsman who makes no score. Don't you realize, sir, that if they said "hen egg" it might be inferred that the cricketeers were counting their chickens before they're hatched?

At any baseball game the American fan will exclaim, if the score keeper hangs up a zero on the board, "goose egg." Just why, I don't know. But anyway, that's not cricket. In the face of a blank, it is hard to be prosaic. "What's the matter with zero?" you ask. Why, nothing at all, but it lacks warmth.

Perfectly frankly, I think that the reporter who started what you term an epochal philosophic discussion, merely let loose a canard. Nought more should be said until you get the eggzact facts. Zerio! CLAUDE BARREZE.

New York